Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28676—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniel	27th Feb.
† SURAT	3142	500	R. Sleeman	5th Mar.
B.I. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	2nd Apr.
B.I. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th "
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd "
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th "
B.I. ROME	5750	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th "
B.I. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st "
				Friday.
ASSAM	3038	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2270	500	C. Preston	10th Mar.
RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	24th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. Sleeman	7th Apl.
THAMES	4078	800	W. Seaton	21st "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves or China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, February 19, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
10th March. 7th April.
5th May.

For particular regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Jan. 6, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck (without food.)
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	22nd March.
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	22nd April.

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (without food).
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	A. Lussich	3,800	550	8th March.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feby. 22, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 27th February, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 2nd March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th February, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th February, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.

SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS, Tickets by all routes furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
WAROONGA	2,500	29th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th January 1892. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th March, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
ASIA	3560	J. Laird	26th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	J. Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	2nd April.
PERSIA	3547	R. Hutchison	16th April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	30th April.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	14th May.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 4, 1892.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	15th March.
CITY OF PERTH	Kinloch	4000	2nd April.

THESE Steamers which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Feb. 22, 1892. Agents.

TREACHER'S MANIFOLD PRINTER,

For Producing 50 to 100 fac-similes in a few minutes. Invaluable to Lawyers and Business Men.

	Cash. Rs.	Cash. a.	Credit. Rs.	Credit. a.
Octavo size	4	0	4	8
Quarto size	6	0	6	12
Foolscap size	9	0	10	4
Ink for ditto	0	8	0	9
Composition for ditto	2	0	2	4

N.B.—Owing to decline in Exchange the above prices are advanced 5 per cent. from the 21st January.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRICE CUR[illegible]T—Published once a Week, Contains Sh[illegible]tures, Exports, Imports and other [illegible]ription—Rs. 12 per year.

CLARETS! CLARETS!!

TREACHER & Co., Ld., desire to call special attention to their Clarets, of which they are the largest Importers in India. The Wines are imported direct from Bordeaux, and the Company, by reason of the immense demand for their Clarets, are able to place unusually large Orders with original producers. This consideration, and the position they hold as cash buyers, gives them a certain preference in the Wine Market, which their long experience enables them to turn to the utmost advantage, and they are consequently able to offer to their clients Clarets of a very superior order at unusually low prices:—

	CASH. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored"	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0
BORDEAUX.—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux	11	0	6	4	12	8	7	0

It may be mentioned as an evidence of the popularity of our Clarets that our sale of these two brands amounts to nearly 4,000 doz. per annum, which fact alone would be sufficient proof of their merit.

	CASH. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour	14	0	8	0	16	0	9	0
SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour	18	0	11	0	20	0	12	0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour	23	0	12	0	26	0	13	8
CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet	29	0	16	0	32	0	18	0
CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet	35	0	18	8	39	0	21	0

N.B.—In consequence of the continued DECLINE in EXCHANGE, our Advertized and List Prices are Advanced 5 Per Cent. from this date, 21st January 1892.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' PETROLEUM HAIR WASH is unequalled as a Hair Dresser, preserver and producer; it causes the Hair to grow on bald spots by nourishing and vitalizing the capillaries. Its perfume is exquisite in fragrance, the petroleum being first refined and its odour overcome.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COUGHS & COLDS { Quickly and permanently cured by "PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP," Re. 1 per bottle. KEMP and Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CAMP COTS

CAMP COTS, CAMP CHAIRS, CAMP TABLES, CAMP ENAMEL WARE, clearing off at HALF PRICE, suitable for SHIKAR PARTIES.

WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

EVERY WANT FOR
THE JOURNEY
THE BEST GOODS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

HOAR & CO., {CASH TAILORS,} BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' CAMPHOR BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other affections of Chest and Lungs.

Price Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 per bottle.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS

WILL FIND A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF RELIABLE GOODS,

LOWEST PRICES
AT
THORPE & CO.'S
IN
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TRAVELLING SUITS, Heavy and Medium, Warm Overcoats and Ulsters.

SLEEPING SUITS, of Flannel, Silk and Wool, Ceylon Flannel, Oxford Cloth.

SHIRTS, WHITE LONG-CLOTH, Oxford, French Prints, Flannel, Silk and Ceylon Flannel, &c.

UNDERCLOTHING in every Variety—Cotton, Merino, and Lambswool.

GLOVES, Calf Lined, Ringwood, Mittens, &c. Mufflers, Silk, Cashmere, and Wool.

BEST LINEN COLLARS, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Cardigan Jackets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, Dressing Gowns.

WOVEN CHOLERA BELTS, Feather Pillows, SCOTCH-MAUDS, RUGS, and Rug Straps.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, Ladies' Dress Baskets, Solid Leather Portmanteaus and Dressing Cases.

GLADSTONE BAGS, Hand-Bags, Courier Bags, Soiled Linen Bags, Cabin Dressing Bags.

LEATHER HAT CASES, Ladies' Bonnet Boxes, Travelling Baths, Fitted with Basket.

HOLD-ALLS, MONEY BELTS, Sovereign Boxes, METAL SOAP BOXES, Sponges, and Bags.

CELLULOID COLLARS, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts, MARINE or SALT WATER SOAP.

THORPE AND CO.,

BOMBAY.

HANBURY'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA reduces chronic inflamation and swellings, cures Rheumatism, Glandular Enlargements and Scorbutic affections. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

SOLE MAKERS,
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	30
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

EASTON'S SYRUP is the best Tonic for Nervous and General Debility, lack of Energy, Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, Night Sweats, Impaired Mental Power, &c., &c.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

"TRUSTWORTHY" HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

"EXTRA LIGHT" HELMETS, Covered Drab Felt, Cash or V. P. P. .... Rs. 10 0

"SHIKAR" — HUNTING Sun Hats, Brown Canvas, Cash or V. P. P. .... " 5 0

LADIES' PITH HATS, with Puggree, Cash or V. P. P. .... " 5 0

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED, as regards QUALITY, FINISH and PRICE.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the
ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS,
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE DENTISTS' TOOTH POWDER.

Recommended and Prescribed by the Eminent Dentists,

MESSRS. BROMLEY and CAMPBELL, for Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth. It is a pleasant and fragrant Dentifrice, leaving a refreshing coolness in the mouth, and is unequalled for sweetening the breath and preserving the Teeth.

Per Box, Re. 1-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

YELLOW LEATHER POLISH.

A Chemical Cream for producing a permanent and brilliant Polish on all kinds of leather goods.

It is invaluable for brown leather boots and shoes, saddles, harness, military accoutrements, &c., &c.

This Preservative and Polish will be found far superior to any imported article, being specially prepared to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate.

Per Dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, Annas 8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48; for one year, 25; for 6 months, 13; for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FILLIS' CIRCUS MENAGERIE.

HIPPODROME AND WILD, WILD WEST.

THIS MAMMOTH COMPANY has ARRIVED from Calcutta by B. I. s. s. Sirdhana, and will give the OPENING PERFORMANCE on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH,

ON THE MAIDAN, OPPOSITE NEW POLICE COURT.

Mr. FILLIS has great pleasure in assuring his patrons in Bombay (who supported him so generously on his last visit here) that he has considerably augmented his staff and steed during the last six months. In addition to the Company that played last season there are the following new arrivals from Europe, viz., The Charlton Troupe, 4 in number; 3 Ladies and 1 Gentleman. The Beocmont family; 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

Mlle. Cecilia Equestrienne.
Mlle. Schercyade. The Lion Queen.
Mr. F. Stelling. The excelsior Jockey act rider.
Senor Romes Sebastian, Somersault act rider.
Mr. J. Humphrey, Lion Performer and Elephant trainer.

These artistes and other are exclusive of the Company that performed in Bombay with Mr. FILLIS last year, also a Troupe of Cow Boys. Rough riders, Africans and North American Indians, who will take part in the grand portrayal of life on the Western Frontier of America, headed by Lexas Jack, the Champion Cow Boy of the Western States.

The Wild, Wild West is a production of the same description with which Buffalo Bill made such an enormous success in London, Paris, Berlin, and Vienna quite recently.

Don't forget the Opening Night of the Circus on Friday, February 26. All communications to be addressed

W. LUNARDI,
Business Manager, Esplanade Hotel.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1892.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
MISS KATE DOUGLAS
AND
MISS FRANCES ROSS,
BY THE
BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
LORD AND LADY HARRIS.
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE."

SHYLOCK ....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
PORTIA ....MISS KATE DOUGLAS.
NERISSA.............MISS FRANCES ROSS.

Doors open at 8-30 P.M. Performance at 9 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box plan open daily at Mr. D. MACROPOLO'S, Church Gate Street, from 8 A.M. till 7-30 P.M., where seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the House.

THE CITY LINE S.S. "CITY OF DUBLIN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, Oil, Acids (Naphtha), and other Inflammable Articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts. they will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

ATTRACTION.

MR. ROBT. BROOD, Illusionist, Mesmerist, Ventriloquist and Cabalist, begs to announce that for the convenience of those residing in the Suburbs he will at 6 p.m. on Saturday, the 27th Feb, open a "Hall of Mystery" at Ferguson Road, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Parel, where Marvellous Mysteries and European Sensations, selected from the latest reigning attractions, will be on view.

FOR SALE, all the MACHINERY of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS, at Tank Bunder, consisting of Boilers, Engines, Donkeys, various sorts of Saws, and Sawing Machinery, Finishers, Lathes, Pulleys, Shafting, &c., &c. Apply to

HUSSONALLY MULLA HAKIMJEE,
At the Saw Mills, Tank Bunder, or at the Blue Mills, Gurupdeo.

TENDERS are INVITED for the Execution of the Work of DRAINAGE in the Male Ward, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.—

Plans and Specifications can be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Work of Drainage in the Male Ward, St. George's Hospital," will be received in the Office of the Undersigned up to 1 p. m. on Friday, the 4th Proximo.

A sum of Rs. 300 in cash should accompany each Tender as Earnest-money. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements, otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Undersigned on receipt of authority from the Chief Engineer, N. D.

The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

BY
JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND,
AND
JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
LONDON.

[The Oldest and only House in Bombay for the above well-known Watches.]

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd March, 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet, and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1891.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd March to 7th April, 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DOSSABHAI EDULJEE,
Secretary.
No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines, and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Merchants.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

CONCENTRATED

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Recommended as the best and most powerful Alterative and Diaphoretic. Invaluable in giving tone and strength to the system and purifying the Blood. Skin Eruptions, Mercurial Sores, Weak Joints, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Pains, Foul or Ear Complaints, &c., are effectually cured by a regular course of this preparation.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

SOLE LESSEE AND DIRECTOR......CHARLES CHARRINGTON.
BUSINESS MANAGER ....HERBERT FLEMMING.

ACHURCH-CHARRINGTON SEASON.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, FEB. 26TH.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
JANET ACHURCH,
On which occasion will be produced for the first time in Bombay,
The Celebrated London Success,
"IN HIS POWER,"
by Mark Quinton.
JANET ACHURCH as Marie Graham.
CHARLES CHARRINGTON as Eugene Scara.
HERBERT FLEMMING as Captain Graham.
Box Plan at SOUNDY'S. PRICES:—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and 1.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
"GRAND NIGHT."

ADMISSION FREE TO SOLDIERS & SAILORS ONLY.

LADIES' SESSION .... 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.
AFTERNOON do. .... 5 to 7 p.m.
EVENING do. .... 8-30 to 11 p.m.

AN EXCELLENT BRASS BAND IS IN ATTENDANCE.

THE BALL IS POSTPONED UNAVOIDABLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NUGENT & CO.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that the POWER of ATTORNEY granted by me to Mr. A. HARISSIADIS is CANCELLED from this date, the 25th February, 1892.

D. MACROPOLO.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice to the Public that I shall not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS that MY WIFE ANGELLICA MARIA ANDRADES E MASCARENHAS may contract from the 1st February, 1892, and now residing at Bandora.

J. S. MASCARENHAS.
No. 48, Mahalakshmi, Bombay, 25th February, 1892.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OWING to the low RATE OF EXCHANGE now ruling, we are compelled to INCREASE our Prices 5 per cent. from this date till further notice.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd February, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of DUBASHES, &c., carried on by the Undersigned in PARTNERSHIP with his BROTHER HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE since deceased under the name and style of CURSETJEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, has been CONTINUED by the undersigned under the same name and style on his own risk and responsibility from the 17th of January, 1892.

CAWASJEE CURSETJEE DUBASH.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST [illegible] BOARD ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 450 a month, with Rs. 4 a day travelling [illegible]. Applicants should state clearly their Engineering Qualifications, setting out any degrees, &c., taken, and where and how last employed, and should send copies of any certificates, testimonials, &c., to which they wish reference made. Applications addressed to the Undersigned will be received up to the 31st March 1892.

G. STOKES,
President, District Board, Salem.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 14, Rampart Road, on TUESDAY, the 1st March, 1892, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1891.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To consider the advisability of extending the Mill by the addition of Weaving Machinery, and to pass such resolution in regard to the matter as the Shareholders may think fit.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of March 1892, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th February, 1892.

WANTED.

WANTED

AN expert SHORTHAND WRITER. Graduate of a University preferred.

Apply, with copies of testimonials, stating salary required, to the ENGINEER and SECRETARY, Karachi Municipality.

J. STRACHAN, M. I. C. E.,
Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality.

FOR SALE.

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE.

1. TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Hyderabad or Secunderabad, on March 15th, twenty-two (22) ELEPHANTS, the property of the Mysore Government. These are all young, in good condition, well trained, and of various sizes. Ten (10) are males ranging from eight (8) feet in height down to calves. Five (5) of the males are handsome tuskers. The Elephants will be on view at the place of auction five (5) days before the sale.
2. TERMS. Half purchase amount to be paid at time of auction, and the balance within twenty-four hours, failing which the animal may be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.
3. All possible assistance will be given to buyers from a distance to take their Elephants by rail in special trucks.
4. For further particulars apply to

G. P. SANDERSON,
Superintendent of Kheddas, Mysore.
Mysore, 20th Feb., 1892.

CLARKE'S

UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

CHRISTENING OR BIRTHDAY GIFTS.

SOLID SILVER CHILD'S MUGS.

THE newest and choicest designs, of various sizes. Plain, Engraved or Chased, in handsome plush Case.

Without or with Knife, Fork, Spoon and Napkin Ring, at specially low prices.

Mugs, only Rs. 40, 44, 50, and 60.
Complete sets, Rs. 50, 68, and 80.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

BRONZE KID EVENING SHOES. Plain, with neat bow, Rs. 8-8. Do. Gold Beaded, Rs. 10-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED AMERICAN WALTHAM Silver Keyless WATCHES, in new patent dust-proof cases; lever Movement, expansion Balance, fitted with non-magnetic hairspring. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Price Rs. 35, only.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry., Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

BILLIARD LAMPS.—4 and 6 Lights, Fitted with the latest improved Burners, guaranteed perfectly Storm and Punkah-proof.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE, at R. SCOTT & Co., Owner having left India. 1. Ches. W. MARE, "FINFLY," 7 years, 15 1½, passed Cavalry Charger; has been regularly used as such, up to great weight, fast, first-rate fencer, broken to double and single harness; quiet and free from all vice, sound, Rs. 1,000. 2. Ches. A Galloway "Sunbeam," 5 years, 13 3½ (W. I. T. C. Certificate,) broken to Saddle; Good fencer; quiet, free from vice, sound, Rs. 500.

FOR SALE.—Handsome DOG-CART, good as new, (Coleclough & Sons, Dublin,) set English-made harness and stable kit, Rs. 350; Arab horse, just under 14 hands, aged, but full of work, goes either harness or saddle, carries lady, Rs. 250. If sold together Rs. 550. Address "XX," care of this Office.

HANDSOME INDIAN CARVED SCREENS, Overmantles and Easels from Sheeshum and other Light Wood. Also Surat made Blackwood Furniture at very moderate prices at Messrs. S. J. TELLERY & Co., 8, Esplanade, Fort.

ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, Organ-toned, with 20 keys, in Mahogany box, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, and Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY RACES, 1892.—TICKETS for the Grand Stand and Enclosures for the Meeting and Single Days can be had on application to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road, Byculla.

WANTED, one FIRE ENGINE, up to Rs. 1,000. Apply to the PRESIDENT, Bandora Municipality.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP Solid Double Leather Trunk. Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10". Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 69; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire by Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PEARSE AND CO.'S Best INVALID PORT. Highly Nutritious. Per Bot. Re. 1-12. Our Old Scotch Whisky, matured in Sherry Casks. Per Bot. Re. 1-12. Apollo Street, Bombay.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for the Season, containing dining, drawing, and two bedrooms, with dressing and bathrooms attached, in a central situation, close to Gymkhana and Artist Point. For Rent, &c., apply to care of this Office.

TO SUB-LET.—The OFFICES on the FIRST [illegible] NATHAN'S SONS, 73, Apollo Street. Apply to N. P.

TO LET.—FURNISHED. An UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, for 6 months, from 1st May. Apply to W. LANG, Malabar Hill.

TO LET.—From 15th April, The FLAT, over E. D. Sassoon and Co.'s offices, now occupied by Mr. Branson, to whom apply.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and Sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

NAGUR'S WORLD RENOWNED Safes and Chests. SAFES for Sale and Hire. Repairs carefully and efficiently executed. New and Old Safes exchanged or sold on commission. New and Second-hand English Safes of all makers.—NAGURDAS PURBHOODAS, 62, Apollo Street, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE, fitted with Chubb's Patent Lock, 2 drawers and shelf, inside measurement 40 by 20 inches. Almost new, to be seen at 60, Tamarind Lane.

TEAS—NEW NEILGHERRY TEAS.—Congou at 9 as., Souchong, 12 as., Pekoe, Re. 1-2; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-6, per lb.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, to arrive.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

THE INDUSTRIAL QUARTERLY REVIEW,

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY
OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE,
OF
THE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION
OF
WESTERN INDIA.
Annual Subscription, Rs. 4.
For Particulars apply to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY, POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS,

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancert, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 3 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnance, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, in Diarrhœa and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemist."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s, each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION:—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

From 1st January 1892. Interest on Current Accounts will be allowed at 2 per cent. on the MINIMUM MONTHLY balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £ 607,229
REST .... " 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.......$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Byculla Club Ball.
The Achurch Company, Novelty Theatre, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Ball and Standing Supper.
Musical Entertainment and Dance, Telegraph Buildings, 9 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—I. M. S. Canning, from Karachi; and City of Dublin (s), Liverpool.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pekin (s), for China, &c.; Mahomed Bux (brig), Quilon; Arab (s), Marseilles; Eugenie (s), Rangoon; and Goalpara (s), Calcutta, &c.

Polo.—There will be a game of polo this evening, at 5 o'clock.

Bombay Races.—Declarations will be held at 9 a.m., and ordinaries at 5 p.m., at the Mahaluxmi Stand.

B. B. R. A. Society.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when a paper will be read on the Divine Comedy of Dante and the Virafnameh of Ardai Viraf, by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 27th instant.

Mill Accident.—On Wednesday evening, whilst attempting to remove some loose cotton from a machine in motion, Shripat Dinkur, aged 25 years, a workman, employed in the Colaba Land Mill, had his right hand cut off from the wrist. He was immediately removed to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital.

Fire at Sewree Road.—On Wednesday, a fire broke out in a small shed, in Sewree Road, belonging to Mahomed Hoosein Goolam Hoosein. The shed contained some hay and a bullock-cart, which were burnt to ashes in the fire. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed that careless *biddee* smoking was the cause.

Burned to Death.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Dhobi Talao, touching the death of a Hindu girl, about 5 years of age, named Dewoo, daughter of Narayen, a toddy-seller, living at Deokar Lane, in Trinity Street. The child was amusing herself with a box of matches when her clothes caught fire, and she was severely burnt all over the body. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

A Hall of Mystery.—Mr. Robert Bruce, the well-known wizard and mesmerist, has, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, opened a "Hall of Mystery," in Ferguson Road. He is just now exhibiting "La Metempsychose," the magic statue which turns to life, and undergoes many transformations till it becomes a human skeleton. It is a wonderful illusion, and will be followed by many others.

Bombay Swimming Club.—The preliminary heats in the race for the "Acworth" Cup and prizes took place at the Back Bay Baths yesterday morning, each of the competitors, under the rules swimming the distance (65 yards) in walking costume consisting of coat, trousers, shirt, cap, socks, and shoes. The several heats were won by Messrs. E. Pennie (24 secs. start), G. W. Claridge (17 secs.), J. Pillow (scratch), and G. D. Traylen, (3 secs.), who will compete in the final heat at the annual swimming entertainment on the 26th March.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Mr. A. A. Wilson, Bandmaster, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock:—

March	Eiserbolm	Kempf.
Overture	Emonst und Scherz	Hunnel.
Valse	Ver Smisart	Wolton.
Ballet Music	Astorga	Abert.
Selection	Cavalleria Rusticana	Mascagni.
Gallop	Round Oak	Vander Henval.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Stripping a Clothes Line.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Tighe brought up Ismail Sulleiman on a charge of stealing two dhoturs, belonging to Vitpar Passool, who deposed to missing his clothes from a line, on which he had left them to dry. Police evidence showed that the thief was intercepted on suspicion in the Oomercary section, and confessed his guilt. Two previous convictions were produced against him. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate sentenced him to undergo hard labour, for three months.

Pick-Pockets.—Buchoo Mahomed, Sulleiman Ahmed, and Gunnoo Mahomed were yesterday prosecuted before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, by Constable Good, at the Esplanade Police Courts; the first on a charge of theft of Rs. 3-6-9 and the other two with abetment. Tyebally Abdoolally, the complainant, deposed that whilst he was purchasing ghee, at a shop in Baji Balla Street, the first delinquent abstracted the money from his pocket and gave it to the third accused, who immediately ran away; Buchoo and Sulleiman were apprehended on the spot, and made a statement which led to the arrest of the third accused. The Magistrate convicted Buchoo and Gunoo Mahomed, sentencing the former to a term of three years in the Sassoon Reformatory, and his companion to one year's rigorous imprisonment, in the House of Correction. The second accomplice, who denied receiving the money, was discharged.

A Desperate Thief.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Gunnoo Narayan was charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a bag containing brinjals, valued at Rs. 2, from the garden of Anajee Guma, a cultivator, living at Worlee. On Mondaylast the accused stole the bag of brinjals, but as he was making away with it, a policeman questioned him as to where he had got the brinjals from, when the accused replied that he had purchased them. The sepoy asked the accused to point out the man from whom he had bought the vegetable, when the culprit grew frightened, and throwing away the bag ran off, followed by the policemen. The accused, on finding himself pursued, climbed a high wall surrounding a compound, and kept the policeman at bay for some time. The sepoy climbed the wall and a struggle took place there when the thief fell off the wall on his head and injured himself severely. The policeman followed, but the accused, though hurt, fled round the compound followed by the sepoy, who eventually caught his man. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A Khandeish Taluka Town.—A correspondent writes:—Amalner is a small taluka town in Khandeish, with vernacular, anglo-vernacular, and girls' schools. The vernacular school is in a progressing condition. Amalner is also blessed with a Municipality. The public buildings in Amalner, which attract a visitor's attention are Sakharam Maharaj's and Balkrishna Maharaj's tombs, which are built in the bed of the river Bori, the Victoria Jubilee Library, the Vernacular School, the Sub-Judge's Court, the Dispensary, and the Mamlatdar's Kacheri. Amalner being a long way from any railway station, it is seldom visited by Europeans. Mr. Steward, the District Judge of Khandeish, recently came here on a tour of inspection of courts. The inspection lasted for three days. On the 18th he went to see Sakharam Maharaj's tomb. On the 20th he visited the Victoria Library, and the president of the Library, Rao Saheb Kulkarni, showed him over the building and the stock of books. He was pleased with its condition, and especially with its large hall and the books. Mr. Steward gave a donation to the library, Rs. 10, for which kindness he was thanked by the president. From the library Mr. Steward proceeded to the Vernacular School, where, having examined the classes he distributed prizes to the students. In the evening at 6 p.m., Mr. Steward attended a *pan-supari* meeting, which was arranged in his honour by Mr. Pralhad Muthe, a leading sowkar, and chairman of the Municipality. The scene in the garden where the *pan-supari* meeting was held was very interesting. A triumphal arch was erected at the entrance of the garden. On the front side of the arch were written in golden letters "Welcome Mr. Steward." From the arch to the place of the meeting, the road on both sides was decorated with plantain trees. Mr. Steward was received at the entrance by Mr. Pralhad Muthe and Rao Saheb Kulkarni, Sub-Judge, and Rao Saheb Tilak, Mamlatdar. After Mr. Steward had taken his seat a garland of roses was put round his neck by Rao Saheb Vishwasrao Deshmukh, Vice-President of the Municipality, and *pan-supari* and *attar* were distributed to the assembled guests, and the meeting then broke up. The 20th of this month was also the day fixed for Municipal election. The polling officer was Rao Saheb Tilak. I am glad to say that the people of Amalner took much interest in the election. Amalner Chowdi was the place appointed for recording votes. People rich as well as poor who had a right to vote were seen going and coming to the Chowdi and busily engaged in the election business. Of 300 persons who had a right to vote about 180 voted.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

THE EARNINGS OF A NAUTCH GIRL.

OOMDABEE VS. MAHBOOB JAN.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this suit, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered to deliver up to her ornaments, clothing, and furniture, of the value of Rs. 10,979, entrusted to her; that the defendant and her servants may be restrained from dealing with any of the property; that a receiver may be appointed, &c. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr J. J. Guzdar, and Mr. Mir Sarfaraz Ali, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant.

His lordship said the, plaintiff sought to recover from the defendant, a large number of ornaments. The latter as to most of the ornaments said that they never existed; as to some of them that the plaintiff herself had them; and as to the residue that they belonged to her, and not to the plaintiff. As, in most cases in which a woman sued for ornaments, the evidence, his lordship remarked, was of a most perplexing character. The defendant appeared to be a woman of about 40 and in feeble health. She was a dancing, and possibly a singing, girl in her youth. The plaintiff was either her natural daughter, or a girl whom she brought up as a "quasi-adopted" daughter, probably the latter, and was now 18 or 19 years of age.

Until the plaintiff was about 10 years of age, she lived with the defendant at Hyderabad. The defendant had, at that time, two other girls under her care. While at Hyderabad, the defendant had the plaintiff taught singing; and there plaintiff used to sing in public before she left Hyderabad. After leaving Hyderabad the defendant with the plaintiff and her "oostad" and the two other girls came to Bombay. She lived in Bhendy Bazaar. Down to the time of their living in that place, it was not proved that the plaintiff, by her singing, earned more than enough to support herself and pay for her "oostad" and other expenses. She said herself that she earned large sums, but this was very questionable. Both previous to, and during the above periods, the defendant had other sources of income than the plaintiff's singing. After leaving Bhendy Bazaar, the plaintiff said that she went to Hyderabad, but other evidence showed that she proceeded towards Kathiawar. The evidence in the case showed that from Bhendy Bazaar the whole party went on a tour, stopping at Surat, Ahmedabad, Wadhwan, and Mangarole. The tour must have lasted more than three years, and ended towards the end of 1885. The plaintiff said that they stopped at Mangarole about three years, and that there she was in the service of the Nawab of Mangarole. She said she earned large sums by singing while at the other places. The defendant said that they stopped only a couple of months at Mangarole, and that the earnings throughout were not sufficient to pay the expenses. On this part of the case, his lordship thought, the plaintiff had magnified her takings as much as the defendant had minimised them. There was not a particle of corroboration of either story. The plaintiff said that while on this tour she acquired several ornaments. It seemed to his lordship that the earnings were the earnings of the whole party, and that the defendant treated them as her own. His lordship thought that it was impossible to predicate if any single ornament which was purchased at this time, that it was purchased with the plaintiff's money, though the plaintiff's voice might have been instrumental in earning the money which went to pay for it. After the party returned to Bombay they rented rooms in the chawl of Haji Mahomed at Khetwady where they stayed about a year. During the stay at this chawl the two other girls left the defendant, after which the plaintiff and defendant, with the musicians, lived together. The plaintiff had, at this time, become an excellent Hindustani singer. People came in the evenings to hear her sing. Payment was optional, but some of the audience used to pay. It was quite impossible to say upon the evidence what the earnings were. There was a strange conflict of evidence as to what happened after they left the chawl. Plaintiff said they went to Hyderabad, and his lordship accepted her account. She said that while at Hyderabad she was in the service of Nawab Fuckrool for two months, and of Beheram Jung for two months, receiving Rs. 300 per mensem on each occasion; and that during the rest of their stay at Hyderabad they lived as they had done at Bombay. After returning from Hyderabad they lived at Khetwady, and the same manner of life was pursued there. On the 3rd June, 1890, the plaintiff stole away by night from the defendant while the latter was asleep, and was married the next day to Abdul Raheman. From the time of the plaintiff and the defendant going to live in Hajee Mahomed's chawl at Khetwady, until the plaintiff left the defendant, the plaintiff and her singing was the only source of income which defendant had, and it seemed that any savings during that period were saved from the earnings of the plaintiff, and that any ornaments proved to have been purchased about that time out of the plaintiff's earnings would belong to the plaintiff. There was no proof as to what these earnings and savings were. The defendant denied the existence of a large proportion of the ornaments claimed by the plaintiff; and his lordship could not accept her list of ornaments as a correct list. It would be too dangerous, his lordship remarked, to pass a decree upon such materials as were before the Court; and his lordship next considered in detail what corroboration there was of the existence of the ornaments. Several of these were allowed to the plaintiff and others were disallowed. The plaintiff had received, since the suit, all the clothes which the defendant had in her possession and were worn by the plaintiff. These the plaintiff could retain. She had probably received all that there ever was. There was no pretence for the plaintiff's claim to the furniture and cooking utensils. It only remained to deal with the presents which the plaintiff said were made to her. These, no doubt, would belong to the plaintiff. Of the existence of the valuable rings mentioned in the list there was no trace except one ring left. The rings which were forthcoming could be made over to the plaintiff. The same remarks applied to the Mangarole diamond earrings, &c. It followed that the plaintiff had established her claim to all the ornaments which she claimed, and which were with the Receiver, and all these were to be handed to her by him. There would be a decree in her favour for Rs. 661. Succeeding only as to such a small part of her claim, his lordship could only award her one half of her cost of suit. The residue of the things in the hands of the Receiver were to be handed back to the defendant.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PHOTOGRAPHER'S MANAGER.

Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, filed an information in chambers on Wednesday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, on behalf of Mr. Paul Vuccino, Photographic Artist, Fort, against Camillo Cars Pallycheick, on a charge of criminal breach of trust, and applied for a warrant of arrest. Complainant, in his information, stated that the accused had been employed as his manager on a salary of Rs. 175 per mensem from May 1, 1890, for one year, and received half of the net profits of the business. This agreement was continued after the specified period up to the present. When complainant proceeded to Europe on May 1, 1890, accused was left in sole charge of the studio. An inspection of the accounts, however, disclosed certain falsifications of entries in the cash-book, such as Mr. Ulhlinger was credited with Rs. 58 instead of Rs. 70, which sum accused received. Mr. Solomon's account for Rs. 15 not credited. Mr. S. E. Spalding transmitted per value payable post Rs. 25, which account did not appear. Lieut. Wells-Cole, who paid Rs. 40, was credited with Rs. 20 only. There were several similar falsifications. On Saturday accused left office not feeling well, and sent a letter the following morning to say he had been ordered not to leave his bed. However, upon enquiries it was ascertained he had left Bombay, and was believed to have booked his passage to Austria. The Magistrate issued the necessary process.

PARSEE GYMKHANA SPORTS.

At the forthcoming Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports, to be held on the Maidan, behind the Marine Lines bungalows, on Friday and Saturday, the 11th and 12th March, the following two special events have been introduced:—

1—300 yards race, open only to members of the Islam Cricket Club and Mahomedan graduates and under-graduates.

2—150 yards race, open only to members of the Hindu Cricket Club and Hindu graduates and under-graduates.

The entrance fee to each event is Rupee One. Application for entries should be made to the Honorary Secretaries of the respective clubs or to the Honorary Secretary, Sports Committee, at Victoria Buildings, Fort.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to 22nd February, 1892:—

Amount to be remitted during 1891-92 ...£16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1891, to 20th February, 1892 ...£14,600,900
Balance to be remitted from 21st February, 1892 to 31st March, 1892 ...£1,399,100

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

(Concluded from yesterday's Bombay Gazette.)

Dr. da Cunha, concluding his paper on Wednesday evening at the annual meeting of the above Society, said:—

The nose and the colour seem, indeed, to have been the two distinguishing marks with which the Indian aborigines impressed the fair-skinned, high-nosed invaders who spoke an Aryan language. I will not discuss here the question where these so-called Aryans came from, for the primeval cradle of this people is now as doubtful and a bone of contention as the birthplace of Homer. But colour like language, is not a test of race. Any classification based on the colour of skin alone is unscientific. As language under due conditions is a useful indicator of race, colour—and not a mere tanning of the skin under climatic influences—is also a presumptive evidence of the Ethiopic or negroid element. Sir Charles Bell in his *Essays on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting*, written as early as 1806, tells us that the Africans have their Circassians as well as their Tartars, and that there are in the Dark Continent youths whose features are exactly of the Grecian mould, and whose persons might have afforded to the statuary a model of the Apollo Belvedere. On the other hand, my friend Senator Mantegazza is convinced that the colour of the skin, like the shape of the skull and of the nose, is a physical mark, a physiological necessity inseparable from a man. In his *Studii sulla Etnologia del l' India*, and again in the preface to the fourth edition of his *India* he quotes the instance of the Lybians, who have remained white for twenty-two centuries. Mr. Francis Galton believes that with the evolution of mankind the denizens of the world form a very different human stock to that which inhabited it a dozen generations ago. The evolutive process is commonly classified under the distinct phases of balance, elaboration, and degeneration. And human civilisation being subject to the laws of evolution, has its phases of arrested or very slow development and degeneration, as well as of rapid progress. In the history of life, men, like certain lower animals, have a tendency to cease elaboration, to fall off in organisation, and become parastic or fixed, when their organs become atrophied, the suppression corresponding to the cessation of work. An instance of this fixity and parasitism is exhibited by the Veddhas of Ceylon, who are Aryan by language and Caucassian by race, but their present low state of civilisation may be due to some adverse circumstance unknown to us, which led them to fall back into barbarism. May not such a reversional or retrogressive movement develop the colour of the skin by the influence of the environment alone, without the interference of a genetic cause? I leave this an open question. But the colour itself is insufficient to account for the origin of caste. *Varna* may be a discriminating mark, but the Vedic *anasa* or "noseless" of the primitive Aryan clans, or, to speak anthropologically, the nasal index, accompanied by corresponding structural modifications, is the sole ethnic basis of caste. Three are the views held regarding the origin of the caste system—functional, religious, and racial. Mr. Nesbit in an elaborate work entitled "Caste System" supports the theory of caste being a mere question of culture and not of race. He adduces the arguments of the Aryans who migrated into India having preserved the tradition current of the four classes which prevailed in their Central Asian home previous to the rupture or schism of the Iranic tribes, as attested by the *Yasna*. He states, again, that caste is a purely secular institution, independent of religion—that it is, in short, an hereditary transmission of functions, and the consequent distribution of society into various functional and industrial groups. A nasal index of the leptorhine group betokens not only intelligence and character striving after the realization of a noble ideal, but also keen wit. This may be the reason of Martial, in one of those elegant epigrams which used to instruct and amuse the emperors of the Flavian family, saying:—*Non cuicumque datum est habere nasum*, "it is not every one to whom it has been given to have a nose," meaning a keen wit and power of satire. It would be necessary, then, in case we are asked to take the nasal index of our clients, as we feel one's pulse, to lay the foundation of an anthropological laboratory, equipped with all the instruments essential for the purpose. An ideally perfect laboratory is impossible at present with our limited means, but a member desirous of perpetuating his name would find in the endowment of such an institution a far more efficacious medium than in the building of a pagoda, a mosque, or a pinjrapole. The cult of science is eclectic, and it loves truth, because, as Keats says, "truth is beauty." It knows no narrowness of prejudice, it engenders breadth of mind, catholicity of taste, and allows no provinciality of thought. A service rendered to science, the religion of the future, has decidedly a better chance of being handed down and remembered by a grateful posterity. My learned predecessor in this chair, Dr. Dymock, had in his anniversary address last year recommended the foundation of such a laboratory for the study of the comparative anatomy and physiology of the different races of man and of those animals most nearly allied to him. But we have yet hardly thought of this desideratum amidst the other proceedings of our Society, which is the only one in India, if not in Asia, while there are twenty such societies in Europe and America, besides anthropological sections attached to various national academies. A beginning in linear or anthropometric measurements has, however, of late, been made by Mr. Kitts C.S. of Moradabad, for groups of adults of different castes, tables of which are now being published in the Journal of this Society. I hope this important labour will be carried with success to its completion. Then we must invite members with large opportunities to contribute papers to our Journal. It is true that we cannot have among us many real anthropologists, for it is a few persons in this country who take any interest in this great subject. But in the meantime even *dilettanti* and volunteers or *franc-tireurs*, as Professor Max Muller calls them, will be useful, provided they give us facts and not amusing anecdotes. Ours is a civilising mission. We appreciate everything and despise nothing. While the structural anatomical characters of the various races of men remind us that in the economy of nature we are mere animals, or as Broca said: *Memento te animalium esse*, the other characters derived from language, social customs, traditions, and religious belief, together with the intellectual and moral attributes, raise our hopes and aspirations to a higher sphere of duty and to a loftier ideal of perfection. We never cease to proclaim, in the true spirit of humility, our deep love and reverence for the Creator and our boundless awe and admiration for the marvels of the creation. Anthropology has indeed the power to rescue man from the thraldom of prejudice, which is but a state of mental servitude, in which all of us are born. It is the privilege of science to lead man to freedom. "Between liberty and science," said Eugene Pelletan in the French Senate, speaking of the anthropological studies of Broca, the founder of the mother society of which ours is the youngest daughter, "there is so close an intimacy that when the one disappears the other decays and finishes by disappearing in its turn." Biological anthropology has demonstrated that man in his proper zoological position diverges from the nearest allied species by a great difference of brain, of degree though not of kind. "That which distinguishes man from the brute," says Topinard, "is the quality and quantity of the organ—the quality and quantity of the product." The brain is, indeed, the noblest of the human organs, and although one's head cannot grow much in size without compromising his centre of gravity, the anterior lobes of the brain may still increase considerably without the loss of equilibrium. And, besides the gradual perfection the brain cells must attain in the course of a progressive evolution, the present generally prevalent dolichocephaly will be substituted by a future universal brachycephaly. "We reign over the whole planet," says Topinard, "fashioning things to our will, piercing the isthmus, exploiting the seas, searching the air, annulling distance, wringing from the earth her secular secrets. Our aspirations, our thoughts, our actions have no bounds. Everything pivots around us. What is there to desire more? That the future will perhaps reveal. Evolution has not said its last word." And when man has reached this culminating point, this summit of power and the acme of his ambitions, he will then have so far surpassed his compeers in the zoological affinity of the series of the Primates that, according to the same writer, he will form a kingdom apart—the human kingdom. Let me quote here his own beautiful words: "L'Homme, avec quelque raison cette fois, enivre de sa puissance, de son altitude vertigineuse, pourra se croire un etre hors cadre, le centre autour duquel gravite l' univers, le souverain pour lequel toute la nature a ete creee. Ily formera reellement un regne a part: le regne humain." But before we arrive at that much desirable stage of progress, ages must certainly elapse, and in the meantime it is our duty to study the most convenient process for gauging the advancement man is making in this planet, the linear measurements or the mathematics of man being the most scientific of all. "Life is the sole study worthy of man," says the Cardinal to John Inglesant. The birth of anthropometry is indeed the most conspicuous landmark in the history of man, although it has hitherto passed unnoticed and unrecorded, as many other great events had done before until circumstances occurring later brought them to light. Besides, there are many facts which have long passed into the realm of commonplace, but which still require revision in the light of modern anthropological progress, for anthropology is a progressive science, and has more than archæological aims and aspirations. The long nose for instance, which is a future usually regarded as distinctive of the Jew, does not itself mean much, for the average nasal Index of the Jew is 69·6, while the shapes may vary from broad and *retrousse* to straight and flat. The Pathagonians possess the longest noses in the world, and still their average nasal index places them at the platyrhine end of the mesorhine group, the skull being dolichocephalic.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Khursetjee Rustomjee Cama and Mr. J. R. Duxbury for their kindness in auditing the accounts of the Society; and, after a vote of thanks to the retiring President for the active part taken by him in the proceedings of the Society during the whole of the past year, the meeting dissolved.

HERR SCHMUCK'S CONCERT.

We are glad to be able to state that the next of these most interesting instrumental and vocal concerts will be given on Wednesday, March 16th at the Town Hall, in the afternoon, to meet the convenience of those who cannot attend evening performances. H. E. Lady Harris has again kindly promised her patronage. The proceeds of the last concert were given to the Seamen's Institute and to a fund lately started to provide nursing by the All Saints Sisters for those who cannot afford to pay the full rates charged at present.

AMUSEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

"THE DOLL'S HOUSE" AT THE NOVELTY.

Curiosity to become acquainted with Ibsen's remarkable play, "The Doll's House," drew a large audience to the Novelty last night, his Excellency the Governor and a party from Government House being amongst those present; but now curiosity satisfied, it is a question if any will feel inclined to renew their acquaintance with such an absurd, uninteresting, nay, even repulsive play. Yesterday we gave a brief sketch of the plot, refraining from giving any opinion till the drama had been produced; but having seen it, there is little in it to admire. No wonder it has given rise to such volumes of controversy. What sentiment is expressed therein if sentiment it can be called, and what an extraordinary termination? Why should Ibsen make a wife leave her husband as Nora does? Could he not have made the husband repent of his usage, let the wife take her proper place, and let all end pleasantly or at least effectively as plays, if they are to be successful, should terminate? We have been offered the explanation that it is because Nora knows that no mere formal resolve however sincere at the time can permanently alter the relations of two beings to each other, because she feels that her husband's false view of life will continue to make their marriage no real marriage, that their reconciliation would be at best but cold inamity or painted peace; that they have both some hard lessons to learn in life before their marriage can be anything but "a union of bodies, where there is no union of souls!" This explanation is very pretty in its way, but it is as unsatisfactory as the piece, especially the ending of it. The modern theatre-going public are accustomed to "virtue triumphant and vice vanquished," or if the play ends tragically, they like to be able to sympathise with the victims. There is none of that in "a Doll's House." We come away dissatisfied, with a feeling almost that we have come out of an ugly dream.

To the several members of the company, however, all praise is due for their most excellent portrayal of difficult *roles*, difficult in that they had to give an appearance of nature to characters towards which an audience can have no sympathy. Miss Achurch who was still suffering from the effects of her recent illness displayed most superb acting. In the first act she was most winsome and gay, in the second act when entreating her husband to put off the evil hour of the opening of the awful letter that was to decide her fate she displayed nothing less than genius, and in the third act she was [illegible] audience, the curtain being raised several times that the audience might accord her the hearty applause she deserved. Mr. Charrington showed more histrionic talent in the *role* of Torval than we have yet seen him display. The lateness of the hour at which the performance concluded prevents us going into further detail, but we can only repeat that every member of the company did their best, and played admirably.

FILLIS'S CIRCUS.

Mr. Fillis is back again in Bombay with his mammoth circus and menagerie, and announces to give his first performance to-night. A spacious marquee has been erected on the maidan, opposite the Esplanade Police Courts, capable of holding a much larger crowd than the tent he brought last year. Since last year Mr. Fillis has considerably added to the strength, both numerically, and so far as talent is concerned, of his company. Besides the usual equestrian, acrobatic, gymnastic, and clowning performances, an additional attraction is promised in the appearance of African and North American Indian rough-riders, who will portray life on the western frontier of America. This interesting troupe is headed by "Texas Jack," who is designated "the champion cowboy of the Western States." The den of lions which formed an attraction last year, the animals being most magnificent specimen of their kind, is back again, but this year the lions will be put through their performance by Mdlle. Scheroyade, a lady trainer, who calls herself the "Lion Queen." Mr. Fillis, however, requires little by way of introduction to Bombay. The mere announcement that he is here, and that the tent is ready for the opening performance is enough to give him a "bumper" for a start.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 25th February, 1892.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	24	6	12 p.m.	15	46
Teheran	25	1	40 p.m.	..	13
Suez	25	2	55 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 25th February, 1892.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	39	..	4
" Kurrachee	..	11	..	1
" Madras	..	43	..	1

Such is the rush home, although the rupee is only one shilling three-pence and a fraction, that it is difficult to get a passage by a cheap line from Bombay or Karachi, this month, next or in April. This is what the Lahore paper says, but it never heard of *vagabonds de l'ocean*.

In connection with the arrangements at Amritsar for the establishment of a spinning and weaving mill, says the *Civil Military Gazette*, it is stated that about five lakhs will be required to start the business. As there are several enterprising merchants at Amritsar, there ought not to be much difficulty in raising the necessary capital. Labour, too, will present no difficulty; for a large number of men in Amritsar are at present out of employ, and the last census showed a decrease in the population of about 11,000 as compared with that of 1881, due, no doubt, to want of work.

M. Dutreuil de Rhins, the French traveller who made a journey last autumn from Kashgar to the source of the Keria Keria river on the Thibetan frontier, mentions incidentally in a letter describing his experiences, that the last courier whom he despatched to Europe with letters, covered the distance between Kashgar and Paris in a month. This, we should imagine, is a record and a good one It would be interesting to learn how the courier managed it.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents,—Treacher & Co., Bombay.

THE LATE MR. A. M. SAUNDERS.

A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail*:—"The announcement which you made of the death of Mr. Saunders, a few years ago, Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway, will have been received with regret by many who still remember his genial kindness and the lavish hospitality with which at his home, in Patter's Gardens, he was wont to entertain Madras Society. Mr. Saunders came of a railway family, his father having been Manager and Secretary of the Great Western Railway Company of England in the time of the memorable railway mania of the 'forties,' and afterwards, when so many of the weaker Companies went under and the Great Western was one of the few that survived to form the foundations of the enormous undertakings they have since become. Until quite recently, when Mr. F. G. Saunders retired, the Secretaryship of this line had remained in the same family. The power and influence of such a position is shown by the fact that Mr. Saunders was able to obtain in the days of John Company nominations for three of his sons in the Indian Civil Service and a cadetship for another son in the Indian Army. One was Resident of Hyderabad at the time of the Prince of Wales's visit to India, and Chief Commissioner of Mysore during the famine of 1877. He subsequently retired and died in London only a few months ago. Another died a few years since when Commissioner of Ajmere. Poor Monty Saunders, of the 20th Hussars, was well-known in Madras some years ago, and was killed by a fall from his horse near Quetta during the last Afghan War, when serving in the Transport Department. Another, and now, I believe, the only surviving brother, went to the Parliamentary Bar, 'took silk' in due course and his name may now be seen in the report of nearly every important railway case before the House. Mr. A. M. Saunders, adopting his father's profession, commenced his career on the Dutch-Rhenish Railway. In 1861 he accompanied his chief, Mr. J. S. Forbes, now the Chairman of the London Chatham and Dover Railway, when he became General Manager of that line. He was there employed in various positions upon the complicated organisation necessary on the opening of the line into various parts of London, and there acquired an experience in railway working which afterwards stood him in good stead. In 1866 he went to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and three years later obtained an appointment as Assistant Traffic Manager on the Scinde-Punjab and Delhi Railway in India, where so many of his family had already found a career. The nine years of his service on that line were marked by famine, floods and war, which caused much hard work and anxiety for the railway officials, and Mr. Saunders was repeatedly thanked by the authorities and by Government for his services. In 1878 he came to Madras to succeed the late Mr. Elwin as Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway. That line had just passed through the crisis of the famine, when, having worked at high pressure in the necessity to meet a volume of traffic far beyond that for which it was equipped, it had to struggle through the period of depression in the trade of the country which naturally followed. The administration of the line at such a time was a delicate and difficult task. That success rewarded the endeavour was evident from the position the line later attained; but Mr. Saunders did not retain office long enough to reap the fruits of his endeavours. He went home on furlough in 1886, and retired at the end of his leave. Some months before he left Madras he married an American lady, the widow of an officer of the United States Army, whose death was reported a short time ago. Mr. Saunders was a popular member of Society, whose functions he was always ready to support both in purse and person. He was for some time President of the Friend-in-Need Society, and his departure was much regretted by many private and public friends."

THE LATE BISHOP FRENCH.

The Right Reverend the Bishop of Lahore writes to a contemporary to say that a memoir of the late Bishop French is in preparation, and to ask that any letters of interest written by him may be placed at the Editor's disposal. Such letters may be addressed either to Mrs. French, Ulimside, Chislehurst, or to the Reverend H. A. Birks, Bowls, Chigwell, Essex. This appeal reminds us that a very interesting reminiscence of the late Bishop is preserved in Mr. Charles Raikes' account of the *Revolt in the North-Western Provinces*. It is interesting because it is [illegible] from the writer's journal kept from day to day at Agra, where he was stationed at the outbreak of the Mutiny. On May, the 21st, he announces the alarm, not to say panic, caused by the news of the fall of Aligarh. He adds: "I must pause here to record the impression made upon my mind by the calmness and coolness of Mr. French. Every Englishman was handling his sword or revolver. The road covered with carriages, people hastening right and left to the rendezvous at Candaharee Bagh. The City folk running as for their lives, the budmashes twisting their moustachios and putting on their worst looks. Outside the College, all alarm, hurry and confusion. Within calmly sate the good missionary, hundreds of young natives at his feet hanging on the lips which taught them the simple lessons of the Bible. And so it was throughout the revolt: native functionaries, highly salaried, largely trusted, deserted and joined our enemies, but the students at the Government and still more the missionary schools kept steadily to their classes, and when others doubted or fled they trusted implicitly to their teacher and openly espoused the Christian cause. I may add my belief that, owing partly to this good disposition of the students and partly to the missionary, Mr. French's missionary college was about the last to close and the first to re-open of our public institutions at Agra. The literature of the Mutiny is so voluminous, and Mr Raikes' contribution to it was so modest a one that the passage might be overlooked by a biographer. At any rate it will not suffer from repetition.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following is a return showing progress of relief works, &c., in the districts affected by scarcity:—

District.	Period embraced.	Relief Works.			
		Number.	Class.	Number of persons employed during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of—
Bijapur..	Week ending 13th February 1892.	2	Provincial works under Professional Agency.	....	Rs. a. p. 67 0 0 (spent in preliminary arrangements).

Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns

	Jowari.	Bajri.	Wheat.	Rice.	Pulse.
Indi *a*	36¼	28	17½	16½	21
Sindgi	42	35	21	15¾	19¼
Bijapur *b*	31½	29	16¾	17¾	16¼
Bagevadi *c*	35½	29 8-5	21 3-80	20¾	20 39-80
Muddebihal *d*	36¼	33¼	18¾	16	20 3-40
Bagalkot	32	32	16	16	18
Badami	32	32	16	16	18
Hungund	31	30	18	16	18

a No persons employed on relief works or in receipt of charity. *b* No rain. *c* Public health good. *d* Grain supply plentiful.

Return showing progress of Relief Works, &c., in the districts affected by scarcity.

District.	Period embraced.	Relief Works.			
		Number.	Class.	Number of persons employed during the week on—	Total weekly expenditure on account of—
Dharwar	Week ending 13th February, 1892.	5	Extra Local Board or Municipal Works under Civil Agency.	3,443	Rs. a. p. 382 15 9
		2	Extra Works under Professional Agency.	5,402	579 0 0

Prices of staple grains in lbs. per rupee at head-quarter towns.

	Jowari.	Rice.	Wheat.	Pulse.
a Navalgund	31	20	21¼	18
b Nargund	33¾	19	22¾	21
c Gadag	33	17¼	18¾	18¾
d Mundargi	32 2-5	18¾	18¼	17¼
e Ron	34¼	18	21¾	16¾

a No rain. *b* No cholera. *d* Grain supply ample. *e* No persons received gratuitous relief or were relieved in poor-houses.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Eugenie, 1,507 tons, Captain L Hansen cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The s s Arab, 2,722 tons, Captain S C Newey, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Goalpara, 1,354 tons, Captain C R Kendall, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Russell, Mrs Dallas, Captain R C Andrews, and 20 deck.

The City Line s s City of Dublin, 2,150 tons, Captain Wm Greenhorn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Miss Taylor, as cabin passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Shirdhana, 2,035 tons, Captain J Black, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Calcutta (5th February), via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Mangalore—Revd and Mrs Hafner, and two children Revd Kittel, Mr. Baumann and two children and 12 deck. From Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Fillis, and company and 38 deck.

The Anchor Line s s Asia, 2,322 tons, Captain J Laird, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Suez—Mr and Mrs and Miss Stamjan, Mrs Selbridge, Mr I McElroy, Mr and Mrs Skinner and child, Mr F A Murray, Mr W Bennett, Lieut Nicolas de Patrine, and Lieut Nicolas de Lantieff. For Marseilles—Mr W Masters, Two Masters, Col Macdonald Smith, Mrs and Miss Smith, Mr W S Jones and Mr T A Walker. For Liverpool—Major and Mrs Hoghton and native servant, Mrs B Stanley Von Donop, and Mrs Mardall and infant. For London—Surgn Major and Mrs Spencer and child, Miss Lowdell, Mrs Wilkins, Miss Gilbranks Mrs Win, Capt A F G Fonlerton, and Lieut Knatchbull.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kentigern	1614	Henderson	A	J Mackintosh & Co
" Cy. of Dublin	2150	Greenhorn	B	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Avoca	904	Nacoda	D	A Munji
" Umballa	1242	Lewis	H J	M Mackenzie & Co
" Brahmani	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co.
" Assam	1611	Browne	M	P & O S N Co
" Etona	1613	Welch	..	W & A Graham & Co
" Coralie	1881	Bennington	...	Beyts Craig & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co
" Krishna	do.	do.
" Bheema	do.	do.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7 h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·34 a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S.R. Rubattino	3044	Giacomo	1	F Bozzoni
" Indrani	2337	Burkill	1	K Nixon & Co
" Asia	2322	Laird	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Nizam	1615	Langbourne	4	P & O Co
" Arab	2722	Newey	6	K Nixon & Co
" Imperatrix	2834	Egger	7	A Lloyds & Co
" Aspatria	1836	Veale	8	C Eduljee.
" Etolia	2113	Jones	9	K Nixon & Co
" Mameluke	1702	Gill	10	K Nixon & Co
" Kirby Hall	1688	Phillips	13	E Bates
" T. Heymann	1550	Pernam	16	J Mackintosh & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H. M. Cr. Mowe... 900 ...Von Halfern..German man-of-war

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	I. M. S. Canning	Black	Karachi, Feb. 2.
	City of Dublin (s)	Greenhorn	Liverpool, Jan 30.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Pekin (s)	Harris	China, &c.
	Mahomed Bux (bg)	Nacoda	Quilon.
	Arab (s)	Newey	Marseilles.
	Eugenie (s)	Hansen	Rangoon.
	Goalpara (s)	Kendall	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yes[illegible]
Steamer Asia, Laird, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Nizam, Leftwich, for Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Sirdhana began to load yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
21	Pindari s	Ellery	Liverpool, Jan 6.
	Manora s	Turner	London, Jan 15.
	Marietta Ralli s	Syrmas	Batoum, Jan 18.
	Minden bg	MacDonald	Rio Janeiro, Dec 2.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 21.—Steamers Virawa and Nuddea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.
23 Kangra s .... Bombay.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 25.

For Liverpool.

Kirby Hall s—1,325 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas; 50 bales woollen rags, N Gunjajhil; 28 cwts coir yarn, Heerjee Arrutt; 300 bales cottonfly, and 306 bales gunny rags, P Heerjee and Co; 135 cwts coir yarn, D Khetsee.

For London.

Rome s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 10 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 4 cwts ivory, M Fuckeerbhoy; 40 cwts turmeric, M Cassum and Co; 6 bales woolen carpets, H S Laljee and Co; 26 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 8¾ cwts moyeteeth, N Meanee.

White Jacket s—375 cwts wheat, E Spinner and Co; 250 cwts buffalo horns, Thos H Moore and Co.

For Hamburg.

Kintiger s—300 cwts weedseed, and 599¼ cwts myrobollams, Volkart Brothers; 2,600 cwts myrabollams, W Gurtler; 1,170 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cottton, Lyon and Co.

Corolia s—220 bales cotton, John Fachiri; 100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.

For Antwerp.

Etona s—42 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

For Hull.

Aspatria s—1,693½ cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

For Havre.

Indrani s—4,000 cwts wheat, Nansey Khairaj and Co; 800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Mameluke s—3,750 cwts mowraseed, and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

For Leghorn.

R Rubattino s—3,012 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—999 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 tons old iron, R Tyabjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co; 1,272 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co; 1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Hajeen s—210 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, John Fachiri.

For Trieste.

Therese s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Imperatrix s—440 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

For Venice.

Imperatrix s—2,001 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy.

Therese Heymann s—110 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Naples.

R Rubattino s—45 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Alexandria.

R Rubattino s—3,000 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Nizam s—26 cwts bysabole, M H Merally; 67 bales twist, P F Talati; 96 bales twist, Tata and Co; 50 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai; 113 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 55 cwts sharkfins, and 20 cwts fishmaws, D Monjee.

For Shanghai.

Nizam s—10 bales twist, Thos G and Co; 50 bales twist, D Gangjee.

For Kobe.

Nizam s—195 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, R Canjee and Co; 427 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

For Calcutta.

Sirdhana s—202 bales cotton, R Lachmandas.

A scheme for remedying the block in promotion in the Public Works Department is now being matured; the main idea being to confirm officers in appointments which they are now only holding *sub. pro tem.* The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India for ensuring higher pensions to officers of the Public Works Department who retire with the rank of Chief Engineer. Hitherto such officers were only entitled to Rs. 1,000 per annum extra pension. After serving three years in the grade they will now draw pensions proportionate to the time during which they may be Chief Engineers: a sliding scale being drawn up to give effect to this ruling. The anomaly of an officer who with two years and eleven months' service as Chief Engineer might fail to get higher pension, will be removed.

A worthing correspondent says:—a headless child has just been registered in the district of the East Preston Union, Sussex. Singular to state, this grotesque specimen of humanity retained its vitality for sixteen hours, and, equally strange, the ceremony of baptism was performed by the vicar of the parish. The headless infant was of the female sex.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, by order of Mr. Mukhonlal Govindram, and on account and at the risk of the New Mofussil Company, Limited.

In the jutha of Khimjee Visram—
100 full-pressed bales, fully good Bengal cotton.
In the jutha of Toolsidass Morarjee—
100 full-pressed bales, fully good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, next to the Bhandarwada Reservoir, the valuable and handsome French-polished dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-room furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate, full-size mahogany slate billiard table by Thurston & Co., with balls, cues, six light Hinks' lamp, &c., complete, a sweet-toned mahogany grand square Pianoforte by Schiedmayer, rich table ornaments, handsome lamps, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of P. G. ASHDOWN, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Also one light and stylish single-seated brougham with spring doors, in first-rate order, lately the property of Mr. RIENZI WALTON; also one stylish light landau and harness.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and colored piece-goods, and the following:—

A quantity of household furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, easy chairs, marble tables, teapoys, hatstand, tripods, sideboard, meatsafe, bedsteads, clothes press, chest of drawers, pictures, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, almiras, wardrope, side saddle, etc., the property of Mr. C. STEWART, and others.

On account of the concerned—
D P B & Co—1—4 cases quarts biscuit Dubouche and Co.'s Brandy.
,, 2—8 ,, flasks ,, ,,
,, 3—2 ,, ½ flasks ,, ,,

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Grun Oppenheimer and Co.
O G & Co—B & Co—24-73—50 cases Lucca oil.
On account and at the risk of Moosa Hajee Ahmed.
G O & Co—M H A—2 cases sticks.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Manockjee Khimjee and Co.
M B B 208 } 3-8 6 cases 25-26" by 20 yards white mulls.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Parukh and Co. and on account and at the risk of Borah Tyebally Moola Tazkhan 2 bales each, 225 rolls wall paper.

On account and at the risk of Hussonally Currimbhoy, ex s. s. Drachenfels.
F 335-337—3 cases gold paper of first quality.

By order of Messrs. Harrichand Muncharam and Sons, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Selby H., London.
6 pair Colling's best axles with butterfly flaps and wrought iron bushes.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double seated brougham in good order.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong built open carriage in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, next to Messrs. Leopold and Co., the valuable, handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware China flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, door curtains, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GAMDEVIE ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, 1st proximo at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Moravahoo, widow and administratrix of the late Heerjee Hemraj, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sewjee Pragjee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 28th day of October, 1890, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the part called "Silerian," on the west side of the Gamdevi Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,008 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 352, and new No. 2220, old Survey No. 653, and new Survey Nos. 7522 and 7525, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 2722, and street No. 2, and bounded on the east by a passage and the property of Muddon Bhewjee, on the west by the property of Shanker Ramchunder, on the north also by a passage and the property of Muddon Bhewjee and on the south by the property of Shanker Ramchunder.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE.

1.—"CLEVELAND Bunder.
2.—"Flag Staff Hill,"

On SATURDAY, the 26th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the abovenamed properties in two lots, by order of the widow of the deceased—

LOT 1.—About 50,000 square yards of reclaimed ground, including land along the creek reserved as a bunder for landing and shipment of the following classes of goods only:—

Fresh fish, fishing nets, firewood, cadjans, batty, chunam,-hay, straw, dry fish, tiles, bricks, clay, earth, coals, fishing stakes, bamboos, bark baskets (empty), coke (loose), earthen pots, fruits (loose), hides (loose), kanker, limestone, oilcakes (loose) rafters, sand, stones, vegetables from and to Indian ports and goods to and from Customs Ports by native craft only except dutiable and restricted goods.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

LOT 2.—The unsold portion of Flagstaff Hill, about 37,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Pestonjee Randaria, care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, February 26, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1892, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Grant House, Paltan Road, near the Crawford Market, (and opposite the School of Art) the remaining lots of the household furniture, books, garden plants, &c., &c.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 29th February, 1892, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee Sha Kasidas Umerchund and on account and at the risk of Arab Abdul Nubee bin Ebrahim and Arab Allee bin Abdulla, consisting parcels of Bussorai pearls will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 26, 1892.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in its commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials, showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

E. NORTON,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.

THACKER and Co., Ld., have NOT raised their Prices for Books on account of Exchange. Their CASH RATES are still TEN ANNAS PER SHILLING, equivalent to a discount of over 15 per cent. off the English published prices.

Bombay, Feb. 20, 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other Drugs have failed.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of old unserviceable stock at the Bombay Tramway Co., Ld., Stable, Lower Colaba.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of old stock, consisting of cast-iron road points, gunny bags, old iron rails [illegible] iron pins, farrier rasps and files, horse

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, aged, 14-1, regularly driven in single harness, very quiet.
1 strong well-bred waler gelding, 6 years, 15-1, showy, goes in single harness.
1 handsome strong Bareilly cart, in very good order.
1 do. strong victoria, with removable coach-box.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 English small pony cart.
1 bamboo cart.
2 sets of harness and saddle.
1 strong bay Waler aged.
1 set of Black and 1 set of Brown single harness.
1 shigram with grey Arab horse and harness.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Victoria and Prince's Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 1st Proximo, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Docks—

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NEW WADY AND AT ROWLEE STREET, IN THE VILLAGE OF SION, RESPECTIVELY, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Harrichand Wittoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage and further charge, dated, respectively, the 15th day of August, 1888, and 21st day of April, 1890, the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

ON MONDAY, the 29th Instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka hilly ground, situate at Rowlee Street, in the village of Sion, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward F No. 3352, and Street No. 1493, and by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 24, New No. 18554, Old Survey No. 12, and Survey No. 610, containing by admeasurement 10276 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north, south, east, and west by Government ground.

LOT No. 2.

At 4 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 4th Proximo.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, with a messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at New Wadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, admeasuring 238 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 4862, and Street Nos. 45-47, and in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 64, New No 611, old Survey No. 365, and New Survey No. 395, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east partly by the property of Nana Morojee and partly by the compound and building of Balcrushna Ragnoba, on the west by the public passage, called New Wadi, on the north by the property of Moroba Ballajee, and on the south by the property of Ramcrushna Morojee, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Harrichand Wittoba and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, SHIRTS, WATCHES, CHAIN, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd prox., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on account of the concerned, a large quantity of fancy goods, such as gold and silver watches, chains, hosiery, shirts, knives, cotton bed covers, shawls, drawers, bracelets, elastic belts, cork screws, Turkish towels, candlestick, cad umbrellas, rubber toys, inkstand, scent bottles, Christmas cards, ladies' bags, pictures, mirrors, microscopes, pencils, photo frames, pictures, &c, &c.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE.

On SUNDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parli Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved french polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate pictures and oleographs, books, wines, linen, a double B. C. F. gun, in case, by "Holland," a single barrel C. F. rifle, in case, by "Holland," racing and gentleman saddles and bridles, fowls, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman who has left India.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT HAYNES ROAD.

On MONDAY, the 14th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Purbhooram Jeevanram Waied in pursuance of the power of sale given to him in an indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated the 13th May and 23rd August 1889 respectively, and on account and at the risk of Atmaram Madhowjee, the following valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Haynes Road, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 7830 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 292-95 314 and Collector's new number 12298 and old survey No. 1 and new survey No. 3151 and bounded on the west by the said Haynes road, on the east by the land belonging to Soonder Bhewjee, on the south by the house and land of Cassum Sulleman, and on the north by the land of Babool Hurjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 26, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 25.

CONSOLS remained at 96 on London yesterday; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 107¼; the market rates of discount having been unchanged. A further advance of 1-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 41 9-16d.; but 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper was ⅛ per cent. lower, at £68⅞, Fours having been unaltered at £69⅜; while, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent higher, at 91½ cents, with demand Exchange on London still at 4·88 dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 430,000 ounces of Silver, at 91·10 to 91·37 cents. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 96¼; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered, at fcs. 25·24.

At the Biddings for Indian Council Bills yesterday, the 40 lakhs offered were allotted at 1s. 3 31-32d., Bombay having taken 29¾ lakhs, Calcutta 8¼ lakhs, and Madras 1¾ lakh, some extra small amounts having been afterwards allotted to Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 4d. The regular rate shows a decline of 1-32d. from last week's price, no extra allotments having been made meantime. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India remained at 1s. 3 11-16d.

The Liverpool Market closed dull last evening for spot Cotton, and flat for arrivals, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. Spot Americans remained at 3⅞d. per lb. and East Indians were unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in most positions, the extreme quotations being 3 11-16d. for February, and February-March deliveries, and 3 55-64d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 15,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York there was little change again yesterday, the spot price having remained at 7½d. while Futures for May were 3 points lower, at 6·92 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between the figures for the present season, and those for the previous two years:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts...	13,000	18,000	17,000
Four days' do.	90,000	85,000	59,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891.....	5,968,000	5,744,000	5,312,000

A small business has been done in Cotton here to-day, and the market has been dull at a further decline of Re. 1 per candy, all round. Exporters have been almost out of it, having bought only 100 bales of Broach Ginned at Rs. 185¾ per candy; while the Mills have taken only 1,225 bales, consisting of 850 new Dhulia, at Rs. 147-51½; 150 Bengal, at Rs. 159-62; 125 Khanghaum Ginned, at Rs. 164; and 100 Jaffrabad, at Rs. 165½-7 per candy.

WHEAT and Seeds have been taken for export to only a small extent. The tone of the former market has been steady, and that of the latter quiet, but prices of all descriptions are unchanged. The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,320	bales.
Wheat..	30,051	owts.
Linseed	24,248	,,
Rapeseed..	966	,,
Gingelly	6,427	,,
Groundnuts	8,691	,,
Castorseed..	2,123	,,

FREIGHTS are quiet, and rates barely supported. Business has been done, for February shipment, to Hamburg, at 20s. to 19s. 6d.; for March shipment, to London at 19s., and to Liverpool at 18s. 61d.; and for May shipment, to Liverpool, at 21s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet but steady feeling in presence of the rather higher quotations for Silver from London and New York as noted above, with Bank Remittance quoted at last evening's rates, say 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand and 1s. 3 29-32d. for Telegraphic, and Credits 1-32d. higher, at 1s. 4 5-32d.; but the tone became weaker as the day advanced, and rates closed partially 1-32d. below the opening quotations, as follows, little business having transpired either way.

Bank Bills on Demand [illegible]
Do. Telegraphic.......1s. 3⅞ to 29-32d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight 1s. 3 31-32 to 1s. 4d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 4⅛d. ,,
Francs 3 months' sight 1·69¼. ,,

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 24th Feb. 1892	Rs.	39,74,000
Silver received during the week	,,	15,70,000
	Rs.	55,44,000
New Coin paid during the week	,,	12,01,000
	Rs.	43,43,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	,,	41,25,000
	Rs.	84,68,000
Last week..	,,	61,62,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong and advancing, and a material rise in the price of Fours, both for Money and Account, has been established. The rates touched have been 105 9-16 for cash, 105¼ for the early March account, and 105 7-16 for the end of March; but the market left off 1-16 per cent. lower; with 104 named for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been quiet, but with rather more doing in Cotton Mill Scrip, in which a few changes have been made, both in buyers' and sellers' favour, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 980 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, FEB. 25.

The s. s. Thibet (extra) from Bombay arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 25.

M. L. Mail steamer Bayeau from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3¼
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 3 11-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	96
3 per cent. French Rentes	96¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅜
4½ per cent. ,, ,, ...	68⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	107¼
Bar Silver	41 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS

FEBRUARY 25.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St Vincent, perfect.

Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Assab-Perim cable. Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa restored. At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchinsk and Possiet.

Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Telegrams for Salvador except La Libertad can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on the 1st March

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 24.

10 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - -	76·7

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

6 a.m. - - - - - - - - - - -	69·9
10 a.m. - - - - - - - - - - -	78·1
2 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - -	83·7
4 p.m. - - - - - - - - - - -	82·4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 24th February, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·809
Temperature of the Air	79·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·6
Dew Point	57·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·488
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	69·1
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	340

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRAZIER—February 19, at Attock, the wife of Sergeant A H Brazier, Telegraph Department, of a son.

CULLEN—February 19, at Bhagalpur, the wife of the Rev J A Cullen, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DOBBIE—DIXON—February 22, at All Souls' Church, Coimbatore, by the Rev D Wilson Kidd, Charles F Dobbie, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, youngest son of the late Lieut-General G Staple Dobbie, Madras Army, to Margaret E, second daughter of the late C J M Dixon, C E, of Midnapore, and of Mrs Dixon, 55, Lee Park, Blackheath.

DEATHS.

DURST—February 21, at Raneegunge, Mr M Durst, of Durst & Co., Calcutta.

TIGHE—February 19, at the Residency, Indore, of convulsions, Georgina Huleatt, the dearly loved daughter of M A Tighe and Constance his wife, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1892.

THE Portuguese Government, as Reuter informed us the other day, have given notice of their determination, now that the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty has lapsed, to claim a revival of the privileges formerly enjoyed by the Portuguese Factory at Surat. This quite fits in with the history of the negotiations between the two Governments which followed the abrogation of the Surat privileges in 1875. The Portuguese Government, at that time, claimed that compensation for the advantages they had lost at Surat should be given in another direction, and the direction indicated was a subsidy which the Government of India were asked to make towards the cost of constructing what is now known as the West of India Portuguese Railway. The claim, as everybody knows, was rejected, only to be revived in a modified form. If the British Government would not give direct help in the form of a subsidy, would they give it by deciding that the line which it was intended to make to the sea from Hubli should pass through Portuguese territory and debouch at Marmagao, instead of terminating at the British harbour of Karwar? Everybody knows the answer that was given to this question—though there are not many who at this time approve of it. It constituted a diplomatic success for Portugal which at least satisfied the *amour propre* of the authorities at Lisbon; though what it has been worth to them in more solid substance it would be difficult to say. They are saddled with a guarantee of something like ten and a-half lakhs a year, towards which there is no longer the contribution of four lakhs a year which the Goa Government have enjoyed under the Treaty of 1878. The Portuguese Government have not made public the extent of their claim, but they are not likely to err on the side of asking too little; and we should expect that they will claim a return to the *status quo ante.* What this would mean may be clearly told. In 1876, Sir Robert Morier, the British Minister at Lisbon, in writing to the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, complained that the loss of revenue caused by "the unscrupulous abuses" indulged in by the Factory at Surat, with the connivance of the authorities at Damaun, had risen to £13,000 a month, and that it was daily threatening to assume larger proportions. The Portuguese Factory at Surat was a survival from the time of the Mogul Emperors, which, though there was little to explain it in public law or policy, had shown a more persistent vitality than the corresponding privileges at Surat which had been enjoyed by the Dutch, French, or Ostend traders who, at various times, had established themselves at Surat. The factory was started in 1611 with the help of the Mussulman Governor of Surat, who represented to the Delhi Emperor that the "wearers of the cross were true merchants, eager in showing their submission, and worthy of favour and hope from the goodess and benignity of the Great Mogul." Before the privilege conceded by the Emperor's firman had been twenty years in existence, the Portuguese endeavoured to persuade the Mogul Government to send away the other European traders from Guzerat; but this little conspiracy came to nothing. In the latter half of the seventeenth century, however, the Portuguese were carrying on a vigorous trade at Surat, though by the last year of the century they had left in disgust, it is said, at the tyrannous conduct of the local authorities. In the early years of dissolution of the Mogul Empire, after the death of Aurungzeb in 1707, it was easy to obtain privileges from Delhi, particularly if there was "a lady in the case," and the intercession of one Donna Juliana, a Portuguese lady who had a position in the Emperor's zenana, led to an enlargement of the terms of the original concession, the new firman reducing to two and a-half per cent. the duties levied on goods imported by the Portuguese factory at Surat. At the end of the century their trade was worth a little over six lakhs a year; the imports consisting of European and Chinese goods, and the exports of raw cotton, which has been described as the most staple article for the China market. When the East India Company took possession of Surat in 1800 it found the privileges conferred by the Imperial firman still in action, and the factory was allowed to continue. But it was a strong point in the British arguments in 1875 and 1876, that though the special privileges enjoyed by the Portuguese factory were not interfered with, they were never acknowledged as an absolute right. The British Government treated them throughout as revocable, dependent on the will and pleasure of the Indian legislature, and even of the executive. No countenance seems to have been given at any time to the idea that privileges conferred by the Delhi Emperors upon the subjects of a Foreign Power must last for ever and for ever, irrespective of public morality and public policy. The Portuguese based their contention of irrevocability upon prescription, upon their continuous recognition by the British Government, and, of course, upon the express words of the firman which stipulated that alcohol should be imported at the merely nominal rate of two and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem.* But the second contention at all events was unsound and not in harmony with the facts. In 1863 the Government passed a Customs Act in which it was expressly provided that these privileges might be continued at the discretion of the Local Government, but that the Bombay Government might disallow them *en bloc* if it saw fit. For many years the anomaly was too trivial to call upon the British authorities to deal with it. Spirits only began to be imported by the Surat Factory, under firman privileges, in 1860, and for the preceding quarter of a century the net difference between firman rates and the duties that would have had to be paid, if the imports of the Portuguese Factory had come under the British tariff, was only about four hundred rupees a year. In 1871, however, a system of frauds sprung up, in spite of British protests, and in spite of the reprobation of the Goa authorities. That the evil was beyond the power of the Goa authorities to check is clear. Two months after orders had been sent to Goa from Lisbon to put an end to these frauds they were still going on, at the rate, it was calculated, of fifteen lakhs a year. No prescription could rightly be pleaded in excuse for the continuance of a system under which the British Goverment were thus hugely defrauded under cover of privileges conferred upon the subjects of a Foreign Power by an Emperor who had been a hundred and fifty years in his grave. The whole question was fully discussed fifteen years ago, and it is difficult to see what the Portuguese Cabinet can hope to gain by reviving it.

THE decision of the Treasury to institute a prosecution of Mr. Bottomley and Sir Henry Isaacs, late Lord Mayor, on a charge of defrauding the Hansard Union of £30,000, will provide London and all men of business with a good sensational case, which will probably occupy the Central Criminal Court for many weeks. The thirty thousand pounds, which constitute the gravamen of the charge, are a mere flea-bite to the total of the sum which disappeared into space in connection with the Hansard Union and the kindred Anglo-Austrian Printing Company. The capital of the Union was the round sum of one million sterling, nominally, to purchase and carry on certain businesses, for which the owners were glad to receive £247,940. The Austrian Company had a nominal capital of £750,000 for the purchase and working of thirteen printing concerns still in the vendors' hands, the £93,000 raised by the Company on debentures to pay for them having never reached its destination. The Hansard Union took its name from Hansard's Debates, which were printed for many years by Messrs. Macrae, Curtice & Co., in London. Bottomley, who began life as a solicitor's clerk, had become managing director of Macrae, Curtice & Co.'s business, and he appears to have conceived the plan of forming a "Union" of that and other concerns of the same kind. He arranged to buy a certain number of printing works for rather less than £237,000, employing a clerk, named Phillips, as the ostensible purchaser in the first place, and then as vendor of the properties to the Union for £325,000, the go-between receiving a few pounds for the use of his name. After the larger sum had been paid by the Union for concerns not worth half the money, a further sum of £15,580 was paid nominally to Phillips, for "stock, &c.," of one of the purchased concerns, all of which had been already included in the inventory on which the first payment was made. Bottomley admitted that he endorsed the cheques for this extra money in Phillips' name, and paid them in to his private account. When asked by counsel before the Registrar in Bankruptcy whether he had not signed Phillips' name so as to conceal the fact that the stock was being paid for twice over, he referred the questioner to "any elementary book on the law of evidence," saying that if he had committed forgery on that occasion he had often done the same with other cheques and he had a right to use Phillips' name. The stock taken over from Curtice, Macrae & Co. was valued at £16,500, of which it is alleged £15,000 was put down as the worth of old copies of Hansard's Debates, which Mr. Quaritch had stated were waste paper. Mr. Bottomley took care that this opinion should not be made known to the directors of the Union; he told them that the Mikado had bought a set of the Debates for £1,200; "if he told them so no doubt it was true." The stock which was taken over at £16,000, was entered in the balance-sheet of the Union at £52,920. This seemed to be the *modus operandi* in regard to most of the concerns purchased; though some of them earned money, the Union soon became hopelessly bankrupt. Debentures were issued to find money to pay 10 per cent. dividend, and large sums to the directors in fees. A paper mill worth little or nothing was bought for a trifle by Bottomley, using his brother-in-law, an uncertificated bankrupt, as his intermediary. It was sold to the Union for £106,000—a sum subsequently reduced to £70,000, which was actually paid, Dollman receiving £800 from Bottomley for his trouble. Sir H. Isaacs and his brother were concerned in the negotiations for the transfer of this mill to the Union by Dollman, but they deny that they had any knowledge of the fraud contemplated. In February last the company, after a life of eighteen months, was wound up. The liabilities to creditors were £348,475, share capital £922,690; and tangible assets £422,000. The Anglo-Austrian Company, incorporated in 1889, issued a prospectus in 1890, Sir H. Isaacs, then Lord Mayor, being chairman, and it ran a very similar course. The concerns, purchased in Hungary, were spoken of in glowing terms. Mr. Bottomley agreed to transfer them to the Company for £600,000, a third payable in cash, and the rest in cash or shares at the option of the directors. Of the nominal share capital of £500,000 only £93,000 was paid up, and of that amount £88,000 was paid to Bottomley, £13,000 being kept as "working capital"; upwards of two thousand pounds was paid out of the capital as a dividend, and the rest given to the directors as fees. The available balance left was £26 10s. The Company came to utter and ignominious grief, not one of the Hungarian concerns having been taken over. Bottomley was made bankrupt. His balance-sheet showed liabilities to the amount of £319,000, against which he put assets showing an excess of £96,000 in his favour—assets which to the official Receiver appeared to be considerably over-estimated. He admitted having received £52,000 for his services as a promoter, out of which he had paid for printing, advertising, and underwriting to an amount which might have come to £20,000. This is not bad for a young man of thirty-one, who began life as a solicitor's clerk. He floated companies to the tune of millions in less than three years, harnessing a Lord Mayor and other personages of high degree to his financial chariot, which, when it upsets them all into a ditch, leaves him with a balance-sheet which shows that he can still claim to have a surplus of £96,734. The Pagoda Tree, it is clear, flourishes better in these days in London fogs than in India. Even here we have our Bottomleys. The best course for Mr. Bottomley and Sir Henry Isaacs, now that the English Treasury is showing itself so inconsiderate and perverse, is to change the venue from Middlesex to Bombay, or Calcutta, where no Indian jury would have the heart to convict them.

India **returns to an old topic in printing, with all prominence, a tabulated statement of the cost of the India Office. But the topic is one that may, with advantage, be kept before the public in season and out of season,** on the off chance that some day a wholesomely innovating Secretary of State may see the advantage of turning a commission loose in the Office with the object of cutting down expenditure, or at all events of seeing that India gets her money's worth for the money expended in the great building in St. James's Park. Last year the expenditure exceeded £151,000, of which nearly £148,000 went in salaries, wages, and allowances; for the current year the increase estimated is a little over £600, an increment which, if small, is at least "natural." Considering that a Bill introduced by Lord Cross three years ago empowered the Secretary of State to reduce the strength of his Council sufficiently to save a possible six thousand pounds a year, it is noteworthy that the cost of the Council, including the Secretary of State and the other secretaries, remains at the same figure in 1891-92 as in the previous year. The cost of the Stores Department, which is the subject of more severe criticism than any part of the office, has increased from £37,234 to £38,134, and strange to say, the public are not more pleased with it now that it costs nine hundred a year more than it did. An inquiry into the cost of this department—within three thousand pounds of the entire cost of the Colonial Office—would properly be based upon a comparison with the cost of the selection of stores by the agents for the colonies for their respective Governments. The agents are no doubt well paid; but they are the servants of their Governments to a degree in which the Director-General of Stores at the India Office cannot be said to be the servant of the Government of India. The latter pay him, but this is a case in which those who pay the piper can scarcely be said to be quite free to call for the tune. The truth is that if the English Parliament paid for the India Office as it pays for the Colonial Office, we should see the outlay brought very nearly indeed to the £41,000 which the Colonial Office costs the taxpayer every year. A Royal Commission on Civil Establishments sat in London lately; but because "India pays" it was not thought necessary to include the great palace in St. James's Park within the scope of its enquiry. Mr. Curzon, if he were wise and original, would take care that some Radical or Liberal successor of his—say Mr. Labouchere, for example—does not get the credit of throwing light upon the important question whether India, in paying £141,000 a year for the India Office and its occupants, gets anything like value for her money. Any politician at home with an obstinate faculty for "pegging away" at things, might make a strong impression upon English opinion if he perseveringly kept to the front the question why it should cost £151,000 a year to supervise the administration of India from London, when the colonies can be supervised for ten thousand pounds short of the odd £51,000.

THE Health Officer's returns for the past week show a slight decrease in the deaths from small-pox, the number of fatal cases being twenty, as against twenty-three the previous week. The fatal cases of measles on the other hand have increased from twenty-one to thirty-seven, and the deaths from fevers from 173 to 180, but those from chest affections and pthisis have fallen from 159 to 153. The total death-roll was, however, only 560 as against 576; the death-rate being 33·79 as compared with 34·73.

THE Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Monday next, at 3-30 p.m.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Aden left Suez at 11 a.m., 25th February, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, on the 9th proximo.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday it was decided to spend the sum of Rs. 20,000 over the ceremonial, which will take place at the end of March in connection with the opening of the Tansa Water-Works, when H. E. the Viceroy will be present.

IT has been decided to locate the courts of the Second and Third Presidency Magistrates at Nesbit Road, Byculla, in the premises now occupied by the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

MR. A. M. T. JACKSON, C.S., has been appointed Assistant Settlement Officer in the Ratnagiri District.

MR. H. MONIE has been appointed Inspector of Factories, Bombay Presidency.

MR. J. L. L. MACGREGOR, Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, has been allowed furlough for one year.

MR. E. MCCULLUM, C.S., has been allowed six months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

MR. A. STEWART, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed three months' extension of leave, on medical certificate.

MR. J. L. JENKINS, C.S., has been permitted to return to duty, within the period of his leave.

THE Rev. W. W. Baillie, B.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted six months' extension of leave.

CAPTAIN H. M. ABUD has been appointed to act as Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden; Captain G. B. O'Donnell to act as Fourth Assistant Political Resident; Lieutenant H. D. Merewether to act as Fifth Assistant Political Resident; and Captain J. Davies to act as Sixth Assistant Political Resident.

LIEUTENANT C. W. F. WHYTE, 17th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to act as Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Lieutenant H. D. Merewether.

MR. G. M. MACPHERSON, Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind, has been granted special leave, on urgent private affairs, for six months.

MR. R. E. WALLER, the best known amateur rider in Ceylon, was killed in the race-course at Colombo, on Saturday, 13th instant, by a fall from his horse. According to a witness, just as the race was over, the horses went on to the road, which was blocked with coolies. Mr. Waller's horse ran into two cooly women, and he was thrown and fractured the base of his skull.

THE distribution of prizes, in connection with Shet Sajanbhoy Meherally's Girls' School, took place yesterday evening, at Mr. Karimbhoy Ibrahim's residence, Khoja Moholla, his Highness the Rao of Cutch occupying the chair. A further report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending February 23 was 560, giving a death-rate of 33·79 per annum per thousand as against 25·44 the corresponding period of last year, and 26·32 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 180 died from fevers; 20, small-pox; 64, phthisis; 37, measles; 41, diseases of the nervous system; 89, affections of the respiratory organs; 16, diarrhœa; 10, dysentery; 26, stillborn; 37, old age and debility; 3, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths show:—Buddhist or Jain, 25; Brahmin, 20; Bhattia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 262; Hindu outcaste, 62; Mussalman, 130; Parsee, 16; Jew, 5; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 2; European, 6; Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 292 as against 271 the corresponding period of last year, and 295 the average over the past five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ILLNESS OF THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught is suffering from a slight attack of pneumonia.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY AT A MILL.

A fatal accident is reported from the town of Cleckheaton, Yorkshire. The furnace chimney of one of the mills suddenly fell in, crushing a great part of the building, and burying a number of the employes, chiefly women. Fifteen persons were killed and several were seriously injured.

THE STRANDING OF THE VICTORIA.

FINDING OF THE COURT-MARTIAL.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The court-martial appointed to enquire into the stranding of H. M.S. Victoria has severely reprimanded Captain the Hon, Maurice Bourke, and admonished him to be more careful in future. Staff Commander Tully is also reprimanded by the Court.

THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

PARIS, FEB. 25.

M. Rouvier has failed in his efforts to form a new Cabinet, owing to the hostility of the Radicals.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE BULGARIAN MINISTER TO TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 25.

An attempt was made to-day on the life of M. Vulcovitch, the Bulgarian Agent, who was stabbed and seriously wounded. The assassin managed to effect his escape.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, FEB. 24.

At a banquet at Brandenburg to-day, the Emperor William delivered a remarkable speech. His Majesty deplored the attacks made on the Government, and the Social Reform agitation, and advised all malcontents to leave Germany, which, he said, would profit by their departure. He was certain that brighter days were awaiting Germany, and was confident that God would remain an ally of the Imperial House.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 24.

The Treasury to-day purchased 430,000 ounces of Silver at prices ranging from 91·10 to 91·37

THE SURGEON TO THE AMIR OF CABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 25.

Dr. Gray, Surgeon to the Amir, has returned to India, and proceeds immediately to Kabul.

THE ALLAHABAD COMMISSIONERSHIP.

Mr. F. N. Wright, Commissioner, Allahabad, takes three months' leave, from the middle of April, to proceed home, Mr. G. R. Williams officiating for him.

KAFIRISTANI VISITORS TO INDIA.

Dr. Robertson, who is bringing with him 32 men of Kafiristan, is expected at Rawalpindi shortly. The local and railway authorities have been instructed to allow the unaccustomed visitors to see anything of interest on the line of railway.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act is very likely to be introduced before the close of the session, but will not be taken into consideration till later on.

The last meeting of the Council will probably be held on March 25.

MAJOR-GENERAL NAIRNE'S PRIZE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 25.

The results of the shooting of the five Batteries which competed for General Nairne's Prize is as follows :—

The 36th Field Battery, under Major Douglas, did very well ; it completely outstripped the other four Batteries, and made 111 hits at the first position and 275 at the second position, making in all a total of 386. With six rounds of case shot, at 300 yards, they made 93 hits.

The 26th Field Battery, under Major Brackenbury, came second with a total of 289 hits—90 at the first position and 199 at the second position. With six rounds of case shot they made 118 hits.

The R Battery Royal Horse Artillery made 85 hits at the first position and 166 at the second position, making a total of 251. With six rounds of case shot they made 100 hits.

The two 9-pounder batteries, namely, the 27th and 72nd Field Batteries, did rather poorly on the whole. At the first position the 27th Battery scored 3 hits, while at the second position they scored 140 hits. With six rounds of case shots they made 97 hits.

The 72nd Battery made 43 at the first position and 46 at the second. With six rounds of case shot they made 66 hits.

Case shots do not count towards the prize this year.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

During the past fortnight the members of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission have been sitting daily at the Council Hall examining the records of cases and other papers connected with the working of the Act. The examination of witnesses will commence on Monday next, and will continue till about the 16th March. After which the Commission will be at an end, and will submit their report to the Government of India. The sittings of the Commission will be open to the public. There are forty witnesses to be examined ; amongst them are Dr. Pollen, District Judge of Poona, who will be examined on the first day, and the Hon'ble Mahadev Govind Ranade, Special Judge, on the last day, Mr. Tipnis, Assistant Judge of Thana, Mr. Whitcombe of the Survey Office, the Rev.Mr. Winsor ; also fourteen Subordinate Judges, two Deputy Collectors, nine Mamlatdars, and several public gentlemen, who will give evidence, such as representatives from the Central Mahomedan Association, Karachi, and some members of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.

TROUBLES IN KATHIAWAR.

Affairs in the Kathiawar State are getting worse. The authorities from the State have applied for more troops. Another 100 men of the 22nd Bombay Infantry have left for Ahmedabad without delay, and another native infantry regiment has been told to be in readiness to move at a short notice. The garrisons of Ahmedabad and Rajkot are about to be strongly reinforced.

PRINCE DAMRONG ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

Prince Damrong arrived here this morning, and was received with a salute of 21 guns. The party who met him at the station conducted him to his residence. He leaves for Darjeeling on Saturday, and will probably meet H. E. the Viceroy there on his Excellency's return from the shooting camp.

THE VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE DINNER.

A dinner was given to the members of the Volunteer Conference to-night, at the C. V. R. Head-Quarters. There was a large attendance and the proceedings were very successful. In the course of a speech by General Morton, President of the Conference, in reply to the toast of the "Guests," he referred in terms of unstinted praise to what he had seen of the work of the C. V. R., the Light Horse, and the Naval Volunteers. He also referred to the criticisms of the Anglo-Indian Press on the labours of the Conference. Some called, he said, them conspirators, others said they failed to command the confidence of the public, but though it is impossible to say what has been done, but at all events they could say they tried to do their duty, and they placed before the Government such recommendations as, in their opinion, they thought would be a lasting and real benefit to the Force. He said that General Brackenbury's presence at the dinner showed the interest he took in volunteering, and he thought he might leave into his hands, and those of his colleagues, the task of deciding the best measures for raising the standard of efficiency higher than it had ever yet attained.

DEATH OF MR. H. CURWEN.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. H. Curwen, part-proprietor and editor of the *Times of India*. Mr. Curwen was seized with a serious illness at the beginning of the present month and after remaining on a bed of sickness for three weeks his medical attendants advised him to proceed home. He left on Saturday last by the s.s. Ravenna, being then in a very weak and precarious condition. Last night news was received in Bombay from Aden that Mr. Curwen had succumbed to his illness on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock. The four doctors who held a consultation prior to Mr. Curwen's departure were of opinion that he was suffering from a serious liver complaint, and that an abcess was forming. He was carried aboard the vessel in a distressingly weak condition from his residence at the Apollo Bunder, Mr. Kane, the managing proprietor, Mr. Griffiths, Dr. Peterson, Mr. Barrow, and the members of the staff of the *Times of India* accompanying him. At the time of his departure he appeared to brighten up and hopes were entertained of his speedy recovery, but his apparent promise of a speedy recovery was only the effect of the excitement of the coming journey.

CHILD LEPERS AND VACCINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see that one of the honorable members of the Legislative Council, on Tuesday last, quoted for the information of his colleagues the opinion of a medical man that inherited leprosy never makes its appearance on an infant or child, but waits for youth to declare itself. This is certainly erroneous. Leprosy is often seen in young children. There are children five years of age now in the Bombay Leper Asylum, suffering from leprosy. All the same I have never heard of any instance in India of leprosy being communicated by vaccination. I am aware that the Leprosy Commissioners failed to elicit any evidence to show that such cases had occurred, or were even suspected.—Yours, &c., M. D.

THE DACOITS AT RAJKOTE.

FROM further details to hand of the encounter with the outlaws near Malajal it appears that on the 17th instant Mr. FitzGerald, Assistant Political Agent, Jhalawar, having received information that some of the dacoits were in the Lia Bhir he wired to Mr. Mackay, the Police Superintendent, who was at Morvi, and Capt. Thompson, Commanding the Squadron of the 1st Lancers, to run down to his assistance. Both reached the place with the least delay possible. Mr. Mackay had with him some thirty foot-police and four or five mounted Police. But as the former were ordered to march out they did not reach the place till after sunset. Captain Thomson had thirty Sawars.

On their arrival at Dolya it was found that the dacoits had taken up a very commanding position in a ruined village, named Malajal, about two or three miles from Lia, and twenty-six miles from Dolya. From this place they kept up firing from 4-30 to 8 p.m. They seemed to be too careful in their firing. It appears that while some of the Sawars who had ridden up the ruins were inquiring of some villagers in a wheat-field, a volley was fired at them from the ruins, a bullet striking one of the Sawar's horse, breaking its leg. The horse was destroyed as it could not live with his leg completely smashed. The party then wheeled off and the rest, under Captain Thompson, dashed up, closely followed by Mr. Mackay and Mr. FitzGerald, and dismounting with what few men he had commenced firing at the dacoits who, however, it appears, were quite invisible, their presence being known only by the volleys which they fired. They had most skilfully concealed themselves behind the walls which they had loop-holed, from which, it should seem, they kept up a hot fire, at the same time hoisting their flag. Captain Thompson was assised by Messrs. FizGerald and Mackay, but to no purpose, for it was soon noticed that owing to the paucity of men the place could not be stormed, though all of thom were, it is believed, not more than 300 yards from the walls and were being constantly fired on. The men were accordingly placed around so as to prevent the escape of the dacoits if possible, the idea being, it is presumed, to keep the gang hemmed in till the arrival of the detachment from Rajkote. The position they had taken up was very strong and the defence was so skilfully made behind the loop-holed stone walls that they were able to pour fire upon any one approaching without the least harm befalling them. But there not being sufficient men to complete a cordon round the place towards night the gang slipped away. The thirty men of the Agency foot Police joined the party about or after sunset after a long march of some thirty miles. On their arrival they commenced firing at the fort, but on receiving no reply to their fire a few of them stole up the walls, but found the place empty. As foot tracks could not be made out in the dark the party encamped there for the night and next morning (the 19th) tracking parties were despatched, but it appears that the gang had also separated. Some tracks were found going through the Dhrangadra limits.

It is understood that artillery has been ordered from Ahmedabad to blow up the ruined forts on the Than Hills wherein the dacoits had lately taken up a commanding position.—*Kathiawar Times.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FROM the 13th to the 19th instant, 4 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 13 Native Christians, 276 Hindus, and 44 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 345 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 315. The deaths are thus classified : 4 from cholera, 5 from measles, 129 from fevers, 33 from dysentry, 20 from diarrhœa, and 164 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 39·6 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·2 per 1,000 per annum.

THERE is a possibility, the Lahore paper hears, that the appointment about to be vacated by Colonel Henderson, a political officer of the second class, as Superintendent of Thaggie and Dacoity, may be reduced in value somewhat, and filled by a comparatively junior officer.

ANOTHER Martini-Henrie carbine is reported stolen, this time from the Fort at Lahore. The intimation of the theft reached the city police on the 20th instant, and the usual measures were taken, with the view of tracing the culprit. It is some time now since the rifle thieves have tried Lahore Fort, for the basting, which they got on the last occasion, was one not easily to be forgotten. As the story throws a light on the *modus operandi* of the thieves, we may recapitulate it here. A British soldier was skilfully drawn into negociations by some plausible persons who, after much palaver, offered a handsome sum for a few rifles. The soldier communicated with his officers, and was instructed to arrange to lower the rifles over the fort wall at a certain spot at a given hour on a dark night. The thieves arrived, after setting a watch on the fort gate and in other directions, but they were unaware of a clandestine method known to Thomas Atkins of getting out of the fort, and while the first rifle was still dangling in the air, they were suddenly pounced upon from an unexpected quarter. The rest of the scene was of a painful description for the thieves.

WE are glad to hear that the present Accountant-General, Punjab, Mr. Kellner, is not to be transferred from Lahore as was recently announced, writes the local paper. He takes three months' privilege leave this hot weather, and so does Mr. Groves, the Deputy Accountant-General. Mr. Hamilton, Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, will probably act for Mr. Barrow, C.S., as Accountant-General, Bengal, during the latter's absence on furlough. Mr. Branson, C.S., Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, will relieve Mr. E. Lawrence, C.S., next month, when the latter proceeds on furlough. Babu Rajaninath Ray, M.A., at present doing duty as Financial Adviser to the Baroda State, is expected to be sent to Nagpur as Comptroller *vice* Mr. C. J. Rivet-Carnac who is to act for Mr. Hesketh Biggs as Comptroller of Burma.

LADY HAVELOCK was giving a reception at Kandy the other day when a swarm of bees came on the scene, and not meeting with the cordial reception given to the other guests, stung all and sundry. Lady and Miss Havelock were stung, and the horses harnessed to the visitors' carriages were also badly stung, and some of the horse-keepers. The reception was abruptly brought to an end.

DURING the week ending the 19th instant the death-rate in Madras was 39·2 per 1,000 per annum, as against 36·2 the mean of the ten previous years. During the week ending the 12th instant the death-rate was 44·5.

IN the list of salaries paid to Governors of British Colonies, Canada and Victoria stand first with £10,000 a year each. Last in order are the Virgin Islands £340, and St. Helena, Montserrat, and Turk's Island, £500 a year each. The descent from the highest to the lowest of these extremes is gradual. The Cape of Good Hope figures for £9,000, New South Wales £7,000, Jamaica and British Guiana £6,000 each, and Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Mauritius, Gibraltar, Malta, and Trinidad £5,000 a year each. The Governors of Sierra Leone and Lagos, which on account of climate, are not in all eyes very tempting appointments, get £2,500 a year each.

A SAD accident, resulting in the loss of four lives, occurred on February 1, about midnight, in Kingstown Harbour. About 11-40 p.m. a ship's steward, named Hudson, and an officer's servant, named Oliver, both belonging to her Majesty's ship, Belleisle, hired three boatmen, named Michael Byrne and Michael and Peter Doyle, to row them over to the ship. There was a rough sea at the time and a strong westerly gale. The men pulled off for the ship, and had got half way, when the wind suddenly increased, and, despite the most strenuous exertions of the oarsmen, the boat was gradually driven towards the East pier and finally dashed against it, near the Boyd monument, with such violence that the oars were driven right through the side of the boat. Water at once poured in through the holes, and in 12 or 15 minutes the boat sank, leaving the five men in the water. Byrne, the boatman, caught hold of a chain hanging from the pier and climbed up. Looking down he saw two men, whom he believed to be Hudson and Oliver, of the Belleisle, clinging to the chain. After struggling desparately for about ten minutes to save themselves, they were swept off. He did not see the two Doyles after the boat sank, and all four were drowned.

A LAD named Ward Waterbury, aged eight, the son of Mr. Charles Waterbury, a rich farmer of Poundridge, is reported by a New York correspondent to have been kidnapped. The man who committed the outrage subsequently met the cousin of the boy, and gave him a letter to deliver to the father of the latter. The letter was to the effect that a ransom of 6,000 dollars must be forthcoming or "you will never see your son again." The cousin states that he noticed some object wrapped in a blanket lying in the bottom of the kidnapper's wagon, and believes that this must have been the missing youngster. The news of the affair caused great excitement in the neighbourhood, and the neighbours armed themselves and began a search for the kidnapper. The letter, which is signed "River Boys," has a postscript as follows : "Earth is our stopping place ; Hell is our home." Mr. Waterbury has gone with 3,000 dollars to meet the kidnappers.

HAPPILY, writes the Naples correspondent of the *Times*, I have not to record a tragic disaster which was almost miraculously avoided in the island of Capri about a week ago. Amongst many other families who are spending the winter in that beautiful island is that of the German General von Teichmann. It appears that two of the ladies of the family resolved on visiting one of the grottoes with which the island abounds. One is at a great height above the sea and a lady of the party trying to look down, probably lost her head, certainly her footing, and slid down to a ledge of rocks which stopped her. Below was the sea at a great distance. No effort on her part could save her, and she remained there for four or five hours exposed to a drenching storm. At last her voice was heard by some of the mountaineers, though she was invisible, and some plucky fellows with ropes managed to haul up and save her from certain death. The sensation created in the island was very great and every one was *oll'erta.*

DETAILS have now been received of the manner in which some of the leading cities of Italy propose to celebrate the approaching centenary of Rossini's birth. At Venice, where no fewer than ten of the maestro's operas were first introduced to the public, there will be a water festival, besides some operatic representations ; while at Rome some of the leading musicians, including Marchetti, Terziani, Pinelli, and Maldura, have formed themselves into a committee to see that the date is kept with sufficient honor. The townspeople of Rossini's native Pesaro have resolved to purchase the cottage, where he was born, and to convert it into a museum ; while at Turin a grand performance of his "Stabat Mater" will take place in the theatre. Paris also will observe the centenary with a performance of "Guillaume Tell," but without the usual accompaniments of a laurel-crowned bust, palms, and orations.

NOT long ago a person facetiously drew attention to the hard lines of the Czar of Russia who had to sit on a throne all day and reign when mediocre men went fishing ; but it could have been a serious statement (apart from Nihilist designs), for now the story of a princess confirms the idea of the hardships of royalty. The Queen of Holland, who is in the doll age, had reason to be dissatisfied with the behaviour of a favourite doll, and warned it in these words : "If you are so naughty, I shall make you a princess, and then you won't have any other children to play with, and you'll always have to throw kisses with your hand whenever we go out driving"—which latter pretty action, it will surprise delighted subjects to learn, is felt as a bore.

A FLAGRANT instance of the necessity for legal reform in England was manifested in a case heard before Mr. Justice Grantham a day or two ago. Because a lady failed to appear to defend an action for the rent of a house in an insanitary condition, which she alleged to have killed her husband, judgment for £41 and costs, was given against her. She was then forced into Chancery, £1,200 of her husband's money and goods were seized, and the costs already amount to £700 or £800, The suit is still proceeding and will, the Judge said, probably continue till the £1,200, which represents the whole of the poor lady's fortune, is absorbed. The Judge characterised the case as a disgrace and scandal. To many people it seems as bad as Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce in Bleak House.

BRIEFS have been delivered in the Wood Will Suit, which is expected to last a fortnight. Among the counsel who appear in the action are the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, Sir Henry James, and Sir Charles Russell, Messrs. Inderwick and Bayford. Sir Richard Webster and Sir Charles Russell's briefs are each marked 800 guineas and 200 guineas for reading the pile of papers. Sir Edward Clarke's fee is 600 guineas, and 200 guineas for reading. His juniors, Mr. Tindal Atkinson and Mr. Barnard, have 400 and 300 guineas, respectively. The sum in dispute amounts to £200,000, which by the will of Mrs. Maria Wood, is left entirely to her niece, Mrs. Parnell, the plaintiff, for whom Sir Charles Russell appears. The defendants are Sir Evelyn Wood, and Mr. Charles Wood, brothers of the plaintiff.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Daily News* :—"Some years ago I heard a clergyman of the Church of England tell a story of Mr. Spurgeon which illustrated the famous preacher's irrepressible sense of humour. The clergyman had been with his wife to hear Mr. Spurgeon preach, and they sat together in the side gallery near the pulpit. The sermon over, and a collection being made, the lady suggested that the opportunity was favourable for getting away and avoiding the crowd. She rose to leave, and in trying to pass some other people on the seat, knocked down some hymn-books. The clergyman rather nervously pulled his wife's dress to try and restrain her from carrying out her intention ; whereupon Mr. Spurgeon who had been quietly looking on at the scene, said in a confidential whisper, not intended to be heard by the congregation, 'You had better go, sir, or you will hear more of it.'"

THE engagement of Captain St. Aubyn, eldest son of Lord St. Levan, and Lady Edith Edgcumbe—youngest daughter of Lord Mount-Edgcumbe and sister of Lady Algernon Percy and of Lady Albertha Lopes, has caused great interest in Devonshire and Cornwall, as they belong to two of the most ancient and most popular families in the West of England. The Edgcumbes had long been seated at Mount-Edgcumbe when Medina Sidonia, the admiral in command of the Armada marked out that beautiful place as his share in the spoil of England. Lord St. Levan is best known as the proprietor of St. Michael's Mount, but the bulk of his income is derived from Devonport, of which town he is the ground-landlord, while Lord Mount-Edgcumbe owns the adjoining town of Stonehouse. The wedding is to take place early in the summer.

THE late earthquake in the Roman province seems to have done most damage at Genzano, where several hundred persons are without house, fearing to enter the old buildings, which threaten to fall. The people in all the neighbourhood are convinced that the earthquake will be repeated, and there have even been syndics of small Communes who have telegraphed to the Observatory in the Vatican, whence they received reassuring replies, and at the same time an exhortation to pray for protection to the Madonna. Accordingly, last Sunday the bells were sounded in many Communes to call believers to an extra service imploring the prevention of renewed earthquakes.

MRS. FISHER UNWIN is certainly not in the slightest degree superstitious, for immediately after the bridal ceremony she resumed her mourning for the late Miss Margaret Cobden, and set off for the honeymoon, which will be spent in Italy, in a black dress, cloak, and hat. The bridal gown was of grey satin brocaded with black flowers and true lovers' knots, and her velvet Directoire bonnet and cloak were also of grey. She carried a lovely posy tied with long streamers. Amongst the numerous handsome gifts were pieces of plate from the school children of Heyshott, the members of the Women's Liberal Association, Rochdale, and Mr. Unwin's publishing staff.

THE process of converting Great Britain into a purely grazing country proceeds apace. Twenty years ago there were to every three acres of ploughed land just two acres of pasture. Now the proportions are about equal, and it is a striking fact that the corn crops of Great Britain at this time cover an area of nearly one million acres less than they covered ten years ago—wheat alone standing for nearly three-fourths of the diminution. A more remarkable circumstance is that in spite of the enormous increase in the importation of frozen and preserved meats, our flocks and herds are rapidly augmenting in number. There were on British pastures last year nearly twenty-nine millions of sheep and lambs, showing an advance of very nearly a million-and-a-half over the number in 1890. Our total sheep stock last year, moreover, exceeded by three million head the flocks of two years ago, and by more than four millions the flocks of 1881.

WE have already referred to the preparations made by Professor Garner, of New York, for his further study of the language of the apes in Africa. The present state of his knowledge has been described by himself in an article in the *New Review.* He has not asked Jean Jacques Rousseau if birds confabulate or no ; but having provided himself with a phonograph he has gone down to the monkey houses in the Zoological Garden in New York, and devoted himself to a systematic study of "the Simian tongue." He first approached a cage containing four brown Capuchin monkeys with some other varieties, and "saluted them" with the word which in the Capuchin language means food and something else. That he was understood the experimenter infers from the fact that one of his hairy friends came at once to the front of the cage and made, as Ophelia says, "many tenders of his affection to him." "The word for food in the Rhesus monkey dialect is approximated, we are told, by the letters ngu-u-w—sounding u like oo. The reader may perhaps be clever enough to give it utterance. At all events, the phonograph is equal to the task ; and Mr. Garner has by this agency tried it on other monkeys—fresh arrivals from Europe—with what he considers remarkable success. One of the most difficult things, we are told, in the study of the language of the Simian is to find either verbal or literal expressions that will adequately convey the idea of either the meaning of the word or its sound, because in the Simian tongue one word often represents an entire sentence, and this one word is generally composed of sounds which are not usually represented by alphabetic characters.

A LETTER from Athens in the *Temps* states that 5,000,000*f.* for the Greek fleet has been bequeathed by Pantazis Bassanis, a native of Volo, in Thessaly, who recently died in Egypt. Not long ago an Athens butcher, unable to read and write, left two or three millions to the University, and several of the finest institutions in that city are also due to this custom of bequests for public purposes by men who have been almost misers.

DEPARTURE OF H. M'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

H. M.'s Troopship Euphrates, Captain A. C. B. Bromley, will sail to-day for England, with the 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment, and details, consisting of 64 officers, 15 ladies, 8 children, 1,022 men, rank and file, 75 women and 160 children. The following are the names of the officers and their families :—

Lieut-Col J C L Glasgow, Suffolk Regt
Major A W Simpson, Rl Irish Regt
Major J A Ferguson, Rifle Brigade
Major and Mrs O Williams and child, Suffolk Regt
Major F S L Tottenham, Rl Fusiliers
Major A W Elliot, Lincoln Regt
Major C D Cave, Suffolk Regt
Surgn-Major C H Swayne, Medl Staff
Major F T M Beaver, Beng R A
Major R H C Phillpotts, Bo R A
Surgn-Major G A Cones, I M S
Major Q R H Allen, Beng R A
Surgn-Capt and Mrs C W S Magrath and child, Beng Medl Staff
Capt and Mrs C Sands and four children, Bo A P D
Capt and Mrs C A C Deane, Suffolk Regt
Surgn-Capt R S F Henderson, Beng Medl Staff
Capt and Mrs A G Leonard, North Lanc Regt
Capt A M Leslie, Suffolk Regt
Capt E A Kemble, Suffolk Regt
Surgn-Capt P C H Gordon Mad Medl Staff
Capt H E A Abbott, Beng RE
Capt and Mrs H E Tombe, Suffolk Regt
Surgn-Capt G F H Marks, Bo Medl Staff
Surgn-Capt W L Gray, Mad Medl Staff
Capt J E Dawar, 2nd Dr Gds
Capt G O G Massy, Wiltshire
Capt J D J Bishop, Gloster
Capt S E G Lewless, Beng R A
Capt F H G Playfair, Hampshire
Vety-Capt E H Kelly, Mad A V D
Capt and Mrs A C Painter, Bo RE
Capt J C Benson, Rl Irish Fus
Lieut N S Bertie Clay, Beng R A
Lieut C M De Grayther, Suffolk Regt
Lieut D J M Fasson, Beng R A
Lieut W St L Saunders, Suffolk Regt
Lieut G D Close, R E
Lieut and Adjt E P Prest, Suffolk Regt
Lieut C A H Brett, Suffolk Regt
Lieut D Warren, Rl West Surrey
Lieut and Mrs H P Leader, Suffolk Regt
Lieut C J Blunt, R A
Lieut C R Fryer, Suffolk Regt
Lieut F A Wilson, Bo R E
Lieut A B Morgan, Suffolk Regt
Lieutenant C. C. Blackburn, Norfolk Regt
Lieut Hon L A Milles, 16th Lancers
Lieutenant F G Davies, Suffolk Regt
Lieut G W Mills, Mad Com Dept
Lieutenant and Mrs C W McCarthy and two children, Mad Ordnance Dept.
Lieut A G Dwyer, East Surrey
Qr-Mr A S Smith, Suffolk Regt
Lieut G A Rigby, Wiltshire
Lieut J B Mackintosh, Beng R A
Lieut C S Eastmead, I S Corps
2nd Lieut H Hardman, Somerset L I
2nd Lieut Fisher, R A
2nd Lieut C H Turner, Suffolk Regt
2nd Lieut R L Mullens, 16th Lancers
2nd Lieut A C Boyd, R A.
Mr Young, son of late Col Young, Mad S Corps
Mrs Kirk, wife of Lieut Kirk, Rl Lanc
Mrs Head and child, wife of Lieut Head, R A
Mrs Dyer, wife of Capt C M Dyer, Middlesex Regt
Mrs Drake, wife of Capt B F Drake, R A
Miss Sherwood daughter of Capt Sherwood, late Madras A E Dept,
Son of Capt A R Martin, I S Corps

ARRIVAL OF I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Captain H. S. Black, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi, which port she left on the 22nd instant. She has brought the 2nd Durham L. I., invalids, and details, consisting of 20 officers, 1 lady, 776 Europeans rank and file ; 15 women, 30 children, 80 followers, 3 women, and 4 children. She has also brought the steamer Miner in tow from Karachi. During the voyage she experienced fine weather throughout. The following are the names of the officers :—

Lieut-Col C T Peyton, 2nd Durham L I
Major F H Whitby, 2nd Durham L I
Capt G M Davison, 2nd Durham L I
Capt J E Bush, 2nd Durham L I
Capt F H Sitwell, 2nd Durham L I
Capt H de B DeLisle, 2nd Durham L I
Lieut A W Baker, 2nd Durham L I
Lieut N T Biddulph, 2nd Durham L I
Lieut C C Luard, 2nd Durham L I
Lieut M D Goring-Jones, 2nd Durham L I
Lieut J B Casement, 2nd Durham L I
Lieut H R Cumming, 2nd Durham L I
Lieut E B Hales, 2nd Durham L I
2nd Lieut H Sunsen, 2nd Durham L I
2nd Lieut A C Tucker, 2nd Durham L I
2nd Lieut F Owen Lewis, 2nd Durham L I
2nd Lieut R H B Anderson, 2nd Durham L I
2nd Lieut C B Loring, 2nd Durham L I
Major H D Rossetter, Adjt-Genl's Dept
Capt and Mrs Waller, Royal Artillery

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL R. H. P. COWPER, General List, Cavalry, Controller of Military Accounts, Bombay Circle, has been granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, until 31st October, 1892.

LIEUTENANT J. C. KEOWN, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Regiment (1st Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, (Burma Military Police) has been granted one year's leave, on medical certificate.

SUB-CONDUCTORS F. G. RAWLINS and R. WALMSLEY have been allowed one year's furlough, on medical certificate.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT W. A. FISHER, R.A., probationer, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted to proceed to England, on medical certificate.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. G. W. LOWDELL, Indian Medical Service, medical officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, has been allowed one year's furlough, to England.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. W. STEVENS, General List, Infantry, has been permitted to return to duty.

COLONEL P. H. GREIG, General List, Infantry, and Captain R. P. S. Barnett, Indian Staff Corps, have each been granted six months' extension of leave, and Lieutenant J. R. Hill, Indian Staff Corps, fifteen days extension of leave, on urgent private affairs.

HONORARY LIEUTENANT and Assistant Commissary John Riding, Military Works Department, (Barrack Branch) has been permitted to retire from the service.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN W. S. P. RICKETS, M.B., Indian Service, has been granted leave to proceed out of Indian, on private affairs, for one year, and Major C. V. B. Taper, R.A., First Class Station Staff Officer, Nasirabad, has been granted leave, on private affairs, for eight months.

LIEUTENANT E. H. COX, 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp in room of Lieutenant the Honourable H. L. H. Jervis, 3rd Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps, who has resigned and rejoined his regiment.

COLONEL C. W. GODFREY, Indian Staff Corps, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel James Davidson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Major O. Moore Creagh, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, and Surgeon-Captain G. E. Fooks, Indian Medical Service, have each been granted six months' extension of leave.

1ST PUNJAB INFANTRY.—Captain C. B. Brownlow, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem., *vice* Daniel, appointed to the Corps of Guides. Lieutenant J. W. Ross supernumerary to the establishment, to be permanent Wing Officer.

14TH SIKHS.—Lieutenant H. L. Richardson, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster.

9TH BENGAL LANCERS.—Bengal Lancers Lieutenant, A. W. Pennington, supernumerary to the establishment, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Coape-Ludlow resigned.

CAPTAIN NORMAN, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been appointed to the command of the Zhob Levy, *vice* O'Mealy, who goes home on leave.

THE following officers are granted leave to England:—Lieutenant W.Gloster, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment, for twelve months, on private affairs ; Lieutenant D.Warren, 2nd Battalion, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, six months on medical certificate ; Lieutenant F. E. S. Adair, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, twelve months, on private affairs ; Lieutenant Colonel R. A. P. Clements, D. S. O., 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers twelve months on private affairs ; Major A. W. Simpson 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Regiment on private affairs, pending promotion to half-pay lieutenant-coloneley ; Captain S. W. Jervis, 1st Punjab Infantry, for one year, on private affairs ; Lieutenant H. H. F. Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers, one year, on private affairs ; Captain H. Templer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, one year on private affairs ; Major the Hon'ble K. Turnour, 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, for twelve months, on private affairs, Lieutenant C. S. Eastmead, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles, for one year, on private affairs ; Lieutenant W. T. Glasgow, 2nd Battalion, the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, six months, on private affairs ; Lieutenant C. P. A. Hull, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, twelve months, on private affairs; Lieutenant, W. Hayes-Sadler, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, twelve months on private affairs ; Lieutenant R. P. Warren, 9th Bengal Infantry, one year, on private affairs ; Captain G. S. Ommanney, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles, one year, on private affairs ; Captain J. H. G. Playfair, 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, six months, on medical certificate ; Colonel A. B. Harvey, 5th Lancers, six months, on private affairs : 2nd-Lieutenant C. H. Haworth, 5th Lancers, 6 months, on medical certificate.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when the President, Mr. George Cotton, occupied the chair. There were also present :—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir D. Mody, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasji Pestonji, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, J. E. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Govardhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Govardhandas Khatao Makanji, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Jamshedji Kharsedji Kama, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathuboy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.

The Municipal Commissioner asked to bring forward, as a matter of urgency, a resolution passed yesterday by the Standing Committee sanctioning a certain sum for carrying out the ceremonial at the opening of the Tansa Water Works.

The privilege was accorded.

The Municipal Commissioner said the motion passed yesterday by the Standing Committee recommended the advance of Rs. 30,000 for the purpose of carrying out the ceremonial, but after he (the Commissioner) had given further consideration to the subject in the light of what had taken place at the Standing Committee yesterday, he thought the ceremonial could be met in an adequate manner for a sum of Rs. 20,000, if the Chairman of the Standing Committee would consent to that modification of the resolution he thought he would be able to carry out the ceremonial for that amount in a manner that would satisfy the Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

The President suggested that the resolution of the Standing Committee be moved, and then a formal amendment reducing the amount put.

Mr. E. B. Carroll then moved that as recommended by the Standing Committee Rs. 30,000 be advanced for the cost of carrying out the ceremonial in connection with the opening of the Tansa Works.

Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas seconded.

Mr. P. Mehta said after what has fallen from the Commissioner he had a formal amendment to the effect that Rs. 20,000 be sanctioned.

Mr. Grattan Geary seconded.

The motion was then put and carried.

Dr. Mody : What is to be the ceremonial.

The Commissioner : I stated everything yesterday to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Wacha : It is not just to the Corporation that we should pass this amount without knowing what it is for. It is ridiculous.

The President : I shall now pass to other business.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

The Corporation considered the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 22nd January, 1892, as under :—

"That, as recommended by the Commissioner in his letter No. 24622, dated 18th instant, and in lieu of the resolutions of the Committee Nos. 9306, dated 25th November, 1891, and 11205, dated 13th January, 1892, sanctioning two months' privilege leave to Mr. Rienzi Walton, Executive Engineer, from 6th December last, sanction be now given to the conversion of the said leave into sick leave for six months, commencing from 6th December, 1891.

"That, with reference to the Commissioner's letter No. 21665, dated 21st ultimo, the Corporation be recommended to authorize him to calculate the allowance payable to Mr. James W. Smith as Acting Executive Engineer on the amount of salary actually drawn by Mr. Walton at the time he proceeded on leave.

"The amount to be met out of savings in Mr. Walton's salary, consequent on his privilege leave being converted into sick leave."

Dr. Blaney proposed that with reference to the above resolution of the Standing Committee the Corporation resolve, (1) That as recommended by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Walton be appointed engineer of the drainage on special duty, on a salary of Rs. 1,800 per mensen, for the portion of the unexpired period of five years of the term for which his appointment runs ; and during which he may be employed as special engineer for drainage. (2) That sanction be given to the conversion of Mr. Walton's privilege leave of two months into sick leave for six months from 6th December, 1891. (3) That Mr. J. W. Smith be appointed to act for Mr. Walton as special drainage engineer during his absence on sick leave. (4) That Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban be appointed Executive Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,508 per mensem, and that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to request Government for the sanction of the loan of Mr. Murzban's services to the Municipality. He said that the transfer of Mr. Walton on special duty as the Chief Engineer for sewerage was recommended by the Commissioner himself, and there was enough work to be done by him in his capacity as such for some time to come. He thought that the recommendation of the Commissioner, with reference to Mr. Walton's appointment, would be agreed to by the Corporation. Mr. Walton was absent on two months' privilege leave which had now expired, and the Commissioner recommended that the privilege leave be now converted into sick leave. As the recommendation had been made on a medical certificate, obtained in London, it would be only gracious on the part of the Corporation to accord their sanction to it. Mr. Smith's permanent post, as they all knew, was that of the Resident Engineer in charge of the drainage works. His capacity to carry out the works had already been proved, for he had been at the head of the works apart from Mr. Walton, his immediate superior, and all those works had practically been carried out under his own supervision. There would be, consequently, no danger or any impropriety in appointing him special engineer for sewerage in the absence of Mr. Walton. Mr. Smith must necessarily be a better officer for that work than any outside man, inasmuch as he knew more about the sewerage of Bombay than any person that could be named. Speaking of the last part of his proposition, Dr. Blaney said that during the time Mr. Walton would be engaged on the new work, Mr. Murzban might be appointed the Executive Engineer to the Municipality. They all knew Mr. Murzban, and were acquainted with his work. He had been trained under a sense of responsibility for all his actions, and that would be a very good thing for the Corporation, because responsibility was nothing more than a myth in a number of cases brought up to be dealt with by them.

The President thought that Dr. Blaney's proposition was not in order. It seemed to him that it was not possible for them to appoint Mr. Walton to any other post on a higher salary until he vacated his present appointment. It would be much better, therefore, if the matter were postponed. The maximum salary that could be given to Mr. Walton under the Act was Rs. 1,500, and it was not in their power to appoint him to a post which carried a higher salary. The Corporation would remember that they tried, some time ago, to show their appreciation of Dr. Weir's services by proposing to give him an extra amount ; but Government sent back that recommendation, pointing out under legal advice, that it was not possible for them to do so. Mr. Walton had not vacated his appointment yet, and until he did that he could not be appointed to a higher post.

Mr. Mehta thought it would be better if the point was discussed after Dr. Blaney's proposition had been seconded.

The President said that the proposal was *ultra vires.* He would have stopped Dr. Blaney at once ; but he gave a patient hearing to what he said to see if he could make out a case.

Mr. Mehta, speaking to the point of order, said that there was nothing illegal or invalid in what was proposed by Dr Blaney. The argument of the President proceeded on the assumption that Rs. 1,800 were to be given to Mr. Walton, but that was not what was asked for by Dr.Blaney. What the latter asked was that a special place be given on a special salary in almost the same manner as Mr. Clark had been in the service of the Municipality. Mr. Walton's appointment as Executive Engineer did not disqualify him from being nominated to another post. No one was expected to resign his appointment which he held because he was going to be appointed to another post.

The President said that Mr. Walton having not yet vacated his appointment as Executive Engineer, it was not within the province of the Corporation to appoint him in any other place. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mehta said that the President did not appear to have understood his point. He did not think that the President meant to say that Mr. Walton must resign his present post before he was promoted to his new office. Supposing the Corporation came to an adverse decision in the matter of the appointment of

Mr. Walton to his new office, which would be the result.

The President: That is his look-out.

Mr. Mehta: No such absurd thing is contemplated by the Act.

Mr. Geary: Is this a point of order. This seems to be a debate on the question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mehta said he would not take the decision on a point of order from Mr. Geary. As he had not been ruled out of order by the President he would proceed with it.

Mr. Carroll said that the proposals brought forward by Dr. Blaney should come from the Standing Committee.

Mr. Eknath Khote said that the proposal had come upon them as a surprise. Some time ought to be given to consider such important proposals.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the proposal had come on him as a surprise. He thought that some time ought to be given to him to consider the proposed appointments.

Dr. Blaney said that the Commissioner's letter, with the Standing Committee's resolution on the same, were before the Corporation, the several appointments referred to by him (Dr. Blaney) being mentioned therein. He did not wish to spring a mine upon the Corporation. He read the resolution in honest faith, thinking that the Standing Committee and the Commissioner had fully considered the proposals, and that the whole thing was absolutely in order.

The Municipal Commissioner did not charge Dr. Blaney with anything at all; but on the contrary thought that he had acted with perfect good faith. His letter was written to the Corporation and not to the Standing Committee. At all events the appointments required deliberation. As head of the department, the Commissioner was responsible to the Corporation for his subordinate officers, and he ought, therefore, to be consulted when a change was contemplated in the department. He was not at all aware that Mr. Murzban was to be proposed in place of Mr. Walton.

The President repeated his former remarks and added what would be Mr. Murzban's position if Mr. Walton did not vacate his appointment. (Hear, hear.) He ruled Dr. Blaney's proposal out of order, and suggested that the question had better be postponed. He would in the meantime obtain legal advice in the matter.

Mr. J. P. Kapadia thought that the Corporation should have ample time given to them to consider such an important proposal.

Mr. Grattan Geary said he quite agreed with the President that this was out of order, and he thought it ought to be at once ruled out of order. He based his opinion on the fact that the proposal was sprung upon the Corporation.

Dr. Blaney: Sir, I think the word "sprung" upon the Corporation is unjustifiable after the explanation I have made, and the handsome way in which the Commissioner has accepted that explanation.

Mr. Grattan Geary, continuing, said the proposal had been a surprise to almost every one round that table. It was not in order, because it proposed to hand over a post in the Corporation of one man to another man. That was an act *ultra vires*, for it was to create an office with a certain amount of pay. Such a proposal ought clearly to come from the Standing Committee and, therefore, the President was justified in ruling it out of order.

The President: I must rule your motion out of order, Dr. Blaney. It appears to me to be thoroughly out of order.

Mr. Carroll then brought forward his proposal in terms of the resolution of the Standing Committee, and added that Mr. Smith be appointed Acting Executive Engineer until Mr. Walton returned to duty, and that the President be requested to submit the appointment for the confirmation of Government under Section 85 of the Act.

Dr. Blaney proposed an amendment that the consideration of the question be postponed.

Mr. Wacha seconded the amendment.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the question about Mr. Smith's acting appointment as Executive Engineer might be posponed, but not the other questions which involved the payment of salary to Mr. Walton, who was on leave.

Colonel Merwether asked if Mr. Smith had not been appointed to act as Executive Engineer during Mr. Walton's absence?

The President: Only for two months.

Mr. Sayani moved another amendment that the whole of Mr. Carroll's motion with the exception of the appointment of Mr. Smith as Executive Engineer be adopted.

Dr. Divecha seconded the amendment, and it was carried.

COLABA SEWAGE.

Dr. Blaney moved in connection with the Commissioner's letter on the subject of the Colaba sewage, that the Corporation would, with the sanction of Government, be prepared to carry out the sewage of Colaba on the system now in force and with an outfall discharging in deep water beyond Colaba point, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ascertain the views of Government to the proposal. He supposed that the Commissioner would oppose the motion, and some members consider it "sprung" upon them. He believed his proposal to be most reasonable and feasible, least expensive and most certain way of discharging sewage. He asked the Corporation to put the question before Governments, and he had no doubt that before they replied they would consult such experts as were within their reach. The Corporation would not be committing themselves to any particular system.

Mr. Wacha seconded the motion, and considered it was time the question was taken in hand, and it would be desirable to know the views of the Government on the matter.

Col. Merewether remarked that Dr. Blaney was a member of the Committee that reported on the scheme of the outfall at Colaba Point. Dr. Blaney was quite right in saying that it was a desirable method of disposing of the sewage, but it was found by the Committee to entail such a heavy outlay as to be prohibitive.

Dr. Blaney: That was for disposing of the whole of the sewage of the city.

Col. Merewether, continuing, said any discharge falling short of the Prongs would never receive the sanction of Government, and the cost even for the sewage of Colaba would be so great that it would be prohibitive.

The Commissioner protested against Dr. Blaney assuming that he would look upon the motion as sprung upon the Corporation. He had never any such thought in his mind. Before the Corporation adopted such a motion it was necessary for them to consider it very carefully, because if they asked the opinion of Government on the matter it would commit the Corporation to such a scheme. An outfall beyond the Prongs for the Colaba sewage, would cost according to Mr. Smith's calculation about 50 per cent. of the cost of the scheme for carrying the whole of the sewage of the city out in that manner, and the cost would be far too great for such a small amount of sewage. He considered it would not be right to proceed without proper estimates before them. He would have the estimates taken out with the least possible delay and bring them before the Corporation in April.

Mr. Duxbury contended that the sewage of Colaba should be brought in the opposite direction.

Mr. Mehta read extracts from the Commissioner's letter to show that the motion then before the Corporation and the one previously disposed of were both dealt with, and Dr. Blaney was quite in order in bringing his motion before them. He protested against the insinuations that had been made there and elsewhere that the matters had been sprung upon them.

Mr. Grattan Geary said he was not in the habit of making insinuations, but when he was in the presence of certain facts he stated frankly his views upon them. If it had already been ascertained that Goverment would not sanction the discharge of the sewage nearer than the Prongs and a small sewage would involve great expense, the Corporation would not be justified in incurring such expense. He had no objection to Mr. Mehta, if he deemed it necessary, making an apologetic speech for what had been done.

Mr. Mehta: I have made no apologetic speech at all. I am not in the habit of doing so.

Mr. Geary: I did not say it was your habit, but on this occasion you made certain remarks attempting to justify a matter which had been sprung upon the Corporation and adduced the letter of the Commissioner for that purpose. I beg to say that that letter did not contain one word about the new appointment proposed by Dr. Blaney.

Mr. Mehta: I made no such statement.

Mr. Geary: I have been interrupted three times by Mr. Mehta. I say the principal part of Mr. Mehta's speech was with the object of showing that nothing was contained in the resolution, but what was within the four corners of the Commissioner's letter.

Mr. Mehta: I am entitled to make a correction, and I must interrupt Mr. Geary for a fourth time. He has stated inaccurably what I said.

Mr. Geary: Nothing is farther from my desire than to misrepresent Mr. Mehta, but it has been said that I unfairly insinuated—I adopt the phrase for the moment—that a matter was sprung upon the Corporation when it had been mentioned in the Commissioner's letter.

Mr. Mehta: Yes, so far as the appointment of the Executive Engineer is concerned.

Mr. Geary: Now I understand Mr. Mehta; he attempts to palliate for the first portion of the document placed before the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta: I don't know that.

Mr. Carroll: I don't think Mr. Mehta is in order. He is always taking the liberty of telling the Corporation what it should do.

Dr. Blaney: Is Mr. Carroll interfering with the functions of the President?

The President: I must ask you, gentlemen, to let this passage-at-arms cease.

Mr. Khote then moved as an amendment that the matter be postponed until the estimates were forthcoming in April.

Dr. Blaney, in replying to the motion, said he was willing to allow the matter to stand over until that time, and remarked that he had sufficient confidence in Mr. Smith to believe that he would not be guided by any former estimates that had been made on this scheme.

The amendment was adopted.

PAREL SEWERAGE.

On the motion of Mr. E. B. Carroll it was decided, that sanction be given to the estimate of Rs. 20,852 for laying branch pipe sewers in the village of Parel, the amount to be met out of the balance of the savings under Drainage and Sanitary Works Loan, referred to in the resolution of the Corporation, No. 11368.

THE ELECTION ROLL.

In accordance with notice of motion Mr. Wacha moved." That, having regard to the fact of the careless manner in which the revised roll of Municipal electors, published on 10th December last seems to have been prepared, it is needful that every possible precaution be exercised in the preparation of such a roll in future. 2. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to take such measures for the preparation of the annual roll of Municipal electors as shall ensure the greatest possible accuracy as regards correct names and addresses, and thus avoid, as far as he could possibly help, all causes of complaint and injustice by individual electors entitled under the Municipal Act to exercise their Municipal franchise."

Mr. Wacha referred briefly to the inaccuracies in the list, which he said had caused a good deal of trouble. In his own case out of 800 odd post-cards addressed for the Fort ward from the list, 200 had been returned.

His statements were corroborated by Dr. Mody, who seconded his motion, Mr. Masters, Dr. Bhalchandra, and Mr. Shroff. Mr. Wacha, at the request of the Commissioner, withdrew the first portion of his motion, which was unanimously adopted, the Commissioner remarking that the matter should have his careful attention.

The Corporation then rose, the business for the month of February being concluded.

MR. WACHA AND THE REPORTERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Two wrongs do not make a right. Because even the two Vernacular press reporters have misreported me, evidently under some strange hallucination of which I am completely satisfied, therefore, your report is correct does not follow, never mind what your reporter may allege to the contrary. I stoutly maintain my contention, and repeat that the words to which I have taken objection have been wrongly attributed to me. And here the matter must end, though, if inclined, I could write a long chapter on the method and manner of Municipal reporting. This may form the subject of a discussion very soon at the Corporation, and I, therefore, refrain from making further comments.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAW E. WACHA.

Bombay, 25th February.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 23rd February were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 22nd, 3 feet against 7 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops slightly damaged by blight in Tatta taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Karachi taluka. where there is scarcity of grass.

Shikarpur.—Rain in ten talukas; maximum at Shikarpur 18 cents; beneficial to crops. Crops fair. Reaping of rape seed commenced in Kambar. Fodder insufficient in six talukas.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops in fair condition except in Naushahro taluka, where they are attacked by blight. Wheat in Shahdadpur taluka injured by rats. Condition of agricultural stock poor. Fodder continues scarce.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 49 cents at Shahdadpur; elsewhere slight, but beneficial. Oil-seed crop suffering from blight in 19 villages in taluka Jacobabad and also in taluka Thul.

Thar and Parkar.—Wheat harvest commenced. Fodder for cattle generally scarce.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 20th February.)—Cotton picking commenced in Dhandhuka. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira.—(For week ending 20th February).—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking commenced. Tobacco cutting progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking and harvesting of wheat, jowari and tur in progress. Outturn of cotton expected to be fair and of other crops good. Condition of fodder supply good and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Cotton picking continues and wheat reaping commenced. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Reaping of wheat, gram and linseed and threshing of bajri, jowari and tur continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high.

Nasik.—Rabi threshing nearly completed in Peint Taluka and in progress in others. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good in 2, average in 5, and bad in 5 talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food-grains still rising in Dindori, Niphad, Yeola, Nandgaon, Baglan and Kalvan.

Colaba.—(Bombay.)—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 17th and 18th, 2° warm on 19th, 22nd and 23rd, and 1° warm on 20 and 21st. Vapour in air normal on 17th, 22nd and 23rd, and excessive from 18th to 21st. Wind normal.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Threshing of early crops completed. Rab-spreading in progress. Crops good, except at Nagothna, where they are slightly injured by insects.

Ratnagiri.—Summer crops progressing well. Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Standing rabi crops withering for want of moisture. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder supply insufficient. Owing to scarcity of water in some parts of the district except Junnar and Maval, cattle being removed to other parts of the district having ample water. Agricultural stock fair. Prices stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Harvesting of rabi crops in progress. Fodder supply insufficient in six talukas. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Prices generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 20th February.)—Reaping of rabi crops still continues. Standing crops in dry land are withering. Prospects and probable outturn of crops on the whole fair. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricultural stock not good. People emigrating with cattle from Sangola and Malsiras.

Satara.—Rabi crops suffering from insufficient rain, except in Karid and Satara. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Khanapur, Koregaon, Man, Khatav, Tasgaon and Khandala. Prices stationary. Fodder dear. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Reaping of rabi crops nearly completed. Water generally scarce except near streams. Fodder deficient. People still emigrating with their cattle to other places from Sindgi taluka. On professional agency relief work in Badami taluka 10 adults with 7 children employed.

Belgaum.—Reaping of late jowari in Chikodi, Athni and Chokak talukas, and harvesting of wheat and gram in parts of five talukas, including Athni and Barasgad, in progress. Prices continue high. Scarcity of fodder in four talukas. Cattle distressed. On relief works under professional agency in Gokak taluka 214 adults with 135 children, and on works under civil agency in Athni aluka 1,113 adults with 477 children employed.

Dharwar.—Late crops withered for want of moisture. Scarcity of fodder in 8 and of water in 6 talukas. Harvesting of wheat and picking of cotton in progress. Cotton blighted. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag and Ron talukas. Prices falling in 5, rising in 1, and stationary in 5 talukas.

Kanara.—Second crop in ear on coast. Sugarcane harvest above ghats.

Rajkot.—Rabi crops good. Harvesting of wheat and cotton picking in progress.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Cattle in good condition. Prices of grain falling. Wheat crop healthy.

Baroda.—Cotton picking still continues. Standing crops in good condition. Poppy plants more than 2 feet above ground; juice being collected in some places. Agricultural stock fair.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Oil seed crop blighted in 2 villages in Jacobabad taluka, and withering in Sir Amani in taluka Shahdadpur from want of water.

Kaira.—Rain during week 2 cents. Standing crops in good condition. Cotton picking commenced. Tobacco cutting progressing. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 24.

Hunt, Capt, Bo, 2nd York L I, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Wallington, Capt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Poona.
Hicks, Lt, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Poona.
Elmelic, Lieut, Bo, Lanc Fus, on leave, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 25.

Drake, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Smith, Major, Bo, Civil Dept, on leave, from Poona.
Knatchbull, Lt, 22nd Bo Infy, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Rossetter, Major, Bo, D A A G for Ms, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 24.

Boothby, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Lincoln Regt, on duty, to Bareilly.

FEBRUARY 25.

Keith Turnour, Major, Bengal, K R Rifles, on leave, to England.
Vonsden, Lt-Col, Bengal, 5th Punjab Cav, on leave, to Agra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th February, 1892.

1. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-Quarters, at 6-30 p.m.; and at Nesbit Road Head Quarters, at 8-45 p.m. to-day.

2. Members who have not received the Ball Circular will be supplied with copies on application to Sergt.-Major Chart or Gunner C. E. Phillimore. Applications for tickets should be made as soon as possible to the Company Sergt.-Majors.

By order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 26th February, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade for drill under the Adjutant at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Esplanade, at 5 p.m., on Saturday next, the 27th instant. All Recruits and Cadets are specially requested to attend. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4, p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. There will be drill for "D" Company behind the Telegraph Quarters, Fort, to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

3. Those who have not yet begun or completed their class-firing are hereby informed that there will be class-firing at Coorla for "D" Company every morning throughout the present week, when it is earnestly requested that all will attend and complete their course.

4. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 3244 Vol. C. Rodrigues to "E" Coy.; No. 3245 Vol. R. Fraser to "F" Coy.; No. 3246 Vol. C. A. De Laselle and No. 3247 Vol. A. H. Underdown to "G" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to send their head-ropes and carbine buckets, to Messrs. Dunnett and Co., as early as possible, for the necessary alterations to be made.

2. The annual camp will be held at Santa Cruz from the 12th to the 19th March, both days inclusive.

By order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary John Riding, Military Works Dept (Barrack Branch), is permitted to retire from the Service.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Surgn-Capt W S P Ricketts, M B, Indian Medical Service for one year.

Major C V B Kuper, R A, First Class Station Staff Officer, Nasirabad, is granted leave out of India on private affairs for eight months.

The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of H E the Governor:—Lieut E H Cox, 1st Battn Royal Fusiliers, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut the Hon St L H Jervis, 3rd Battn King's Royal Rifle Corps, resigned.

Second Lieut W A Fisher, Royal Artillery, Probationer, I S C, is permitted to proceed to England on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs:—Surgn-Major C G W Lowdell, I M S, Medical Officer, Second Regiment, Central India Horse.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—4th Bombay Cavalry. Ressaidar and Wordie Major Hamidullah Khan to be Resaldar; Jamadar Manawar Khan to be Ressaidar, and Kote Dafadar Abdur Rahim Khan to be Jamadar vice Ressaidar Mir Wazirsiddin, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut-Col M W Stevens, General List, Infantry.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Col P H Greig, General List, Infy, six months, medical certificate. Capt R P S Barnett, I S C, six months, medical certificate; and Lieut J R Hill, I S C, fifteen days, urgent private affairs.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made—30th Regt (3rd Baluch Battn) Bombay Infantry.—Jamadar Yar-Mahomed to be Subhedar, and Havaldar Khan Alam to be Jamadar vice Subhedar Ibrahim Khan, pensioned, and Jamadar Salik Ram to be Subhedar and Havaldar Nurshah to be Jamedar vice Subhedar Bahadur Khan, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut J C Keown, SC, Wing Officer, 4th Regt (1st Battn Rifle Regt) Bombay Infy (Burma Military Police), for one year.

The undermentioned Warrant officers of the Ordnance Dept are allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate:—Sub-Conductor, F G Rawlins and R Walmsley.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Col C W Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, six months, private affairs; Surgn-Lieut-Col J Davidson, MB, I M S, six months, medical certificate; Major O'Moore Creagh, V C, I S C, six months, private affairs; and Surgn-Capt G E Fooks, I M S, six months, private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W W Baillie, BA, Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Capt H M Abud to act as Third Assist Political Resident, Aden; Capt G B O'Donnell to act as fourth Assist Political Resident, Aden; Lieut H D Merewether to act as Fifth Assist Political Resident, Aden; and Capt J Davies to act as Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C W F Whyte, 17th Bombay Infy, to act as Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Lieut H D Merewether, or pending further orders.

It is notified that Capt. H M Abud, acting Third Assist Political Resident, Aden, has been granted an extension of furlough for four days.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G M Macpherson, Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

H E the Governor-in-Council is pleased to cancel the privilege leave allowed to Mr. A. E. Cumming, City Magistrate of Karachi, by the Commissioner in Sind, and to commute the first nine days of the extraordinary leave without allowances granted to him.

A'zam Vinayak Janardan Kshire, Head Karkun of taluka Chopda, in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

A'zam Vishnu Balwant Rao, acting Head Karkun of taluka Dhulia in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr Balwant Rajaram is appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Rahuri, in the Ahmednagar district.

Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe assumed charge of his appointment on special duty at Ahmednagar, on the 8th inst.

Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe also assumed charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmednagar in addition to his own duties on the 8th instant.

Rao Saheb Daji Dhondev Patankar, probationary Mamlatdar of taluka Chalisgaon in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

Mr Mulchant Nagardas is appointed to act as clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Viramgam in the Ahmedabad District during the absence on leave of Mr Tulsiram Dolatram, or until further orders.

Mr G C Whitworth, C S, District Judge and Sessions Judge of Nasik, is allowed privilege leave for one month and six days.

Mr Balaji Bhau is appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Khatav in the Satara District.

Mr T D Fry and Rao Bahadur Bapuji Mahipat Kharkar, Magistrates of the first class in the district of Satara, are each invested with additional powers specified.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr O V Muller received charge of the office of Professor of History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College from Mr D G Padhye on the 8th inst.

Mr Ibrahimkhan Ishmailkan Pathan and Rao Saheb Shrinivas Konher Rodda respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar, on the 3rd inst.

Mrs McAfee and Miss Walters respectively delivered over and received charge of the Mahalaxmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, on the 4th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A M T Jackson, C S, to be Assist Settlement Officer in the Ratnagiri District.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H Monie to be Insper of Factories, Bombay Presidency.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following officers to be additional Visitors of the Lunatic Asylum, Dharwar:—G A Hight, Esq, Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar; the Principal of the Training College, Dharwar, and the Huzur Depy Collector, Dharwar.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J L L MacGregor, Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, is allowed furlough for one year.

Assist Surgn F S Davar, M D, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year.

Mr E McCallum, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

Mr A Stewart, Depy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

Mr J L Jenkins, C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed from Monday the 25th April to Saturday, the 11th June, both days inclusive.

Applications in criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in civil cases will be received during the Vacation and the Court will sit for the disposal of ordinary criminal business on Thursday the 12th May, and Thursday, the 2nd June.

The Registrar's Office will be open daily from 11 a m to 4 p m during the Vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges have been pleased to grant Mr John FitzMaurice, Assist Judge, privilege leave for two months.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed from Thursday the 14th to Monday the 18th April, both days inclusive.

The Registrar's Office will be open on Thursday, the 14th, and Monday, the 18th April.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue a Sanad to Mr Jivaji Hanmantrao Betigeri, B A, L L B, authorizing him to pratise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Dharwar District.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue a Sanad to Mr Gopal Ramchandra Dabholkar, B A, L L B, authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Ahmedabad District.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered with effect from the 1st proximo:—Rao Saheb Shriniwas Vyankatesh Yatgiri from Karajgi in Dharwar to Rajapur in Ratnagiri, on public grounds. Rao Saheb Raghavendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar from Honavar in Kanara to Karajgi in Dharwar, on public grounds; and Rao Saheb Raghavendra Subrao Nagarkar, B A, from Rajapur in Ratnagiri to Honavar in Kanara, on public grounds.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF FEBRUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·923	Calm.	2	75·1	54·1	39	..	1·55	—0·63
Agra	29·964	S E	4	79·1	51·3	51	..	0·82	—0·02
Cawnpore	29·960	WS W	7	78·0	47·0	52	...	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·944	WN W	8	81·1	50·9	54	..	1·46	—0·11
Jhansi	29·950	S W	2	82·4	56·2	35	..	1·39	+1·39
Jacobabad	29·920	N	5	84·0	55·5	14	..	0·10	—0·41
Karachi	29·963	N E	8	84·4	61·0	58	..	0·31	—0·52
Ajmere	29·998	Calm.	3	79·8	45·7	33	...	1·19	+0·47
Deesa	29·968	WN W	9	88·7	51·4	21	..	0·55	+0·18
Rajkote	30·003	Calm.	6	85·9	50·0	29	..	..	—0·50
Veraval	29·957	N N W	7	89·8	54·3	39	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·968	N W	5	81·8	50·0	36	..	0·24	—0·38
Indore	29·949	N N E	2	81·5	45·6	33	..	0·87	—0·13
Saugor	29·966	Calm.	2	80·8	54·8	45	..	0·75	—1·70
Jubbulpur	30·011	Calm.	1	80·4	49·4	73	..	1·95	—0·15
Hoshangabad	29·988	E	4	84·3	54·3	46	..	0·49	—1·12
Khandwa	29·985	N	3	85·7	51·6	34	..	0·34	—0·92
Raipur	29·966	E N E	5	86·5	62·2	39	..	0·19	—1·24
Nagpur	29·955	N N E	5	89·8	58·3	46	..	0·57	—1·43
Amraoti	29·941	E N E	5	90·8	65·3	24	..	0·33	—1·66
Akola	29·960	Calm.	4	90·9	53·1	35	..	..	—2·52
Surat	29·924	N W	L	90·1	59·0	53	...	..	—0·26
Malegaon	29·989	Calm.	3	87·4	51·5	88	..	..	—1·54
Bombay	29·898	N	14	87·3	69·0	46	..	0·01	—0·86
Poona	29·974	Calm.	6	93·5	56·4	30	..	0·68	—0·98
Sholapore	29·948	N E	9	96·7	60·6	25	..	..	—1·81
Ratnagiri	29·857	N E	..	88·9	66·4	59	...	0·01	—0·93
Belgaum	29·88[illegible]	N E	..	90·8	61·9	25	..	1·51	—0·49
Goa	29·886	S E	9	88·1	71·4	90	..	..	..
Karwar	29·880	N E	2	87·3	65·9	86	..	0·54	—2·61
Mangalore	29·907	N E	2	88·3	73·4	84	..	2·01	—1·88
Calicut	29·803	E	8	89·3	75·0	77	..	3·97	—3·52
Cochin	29·900	Calm.	M	90·3	74·6	72	..	9·21	—1·29
Bangalore	29·955	E S E	3	89·7	62·9	65	..	0·66	—4·05
Secunderabad	29·931	E N E	6	94·2	65·9	43	..	...	—2·09
Masuliptm.	29·926	E S E	2	88·1	70·6	92	..	0·55	—8·04
Bellary	29·893	Calm.	3	97·5	71·4	49	..	0·72	—1·79
Cuddapah	29·882	E S E	..	100·2	73·2	38	..	0·53	—6·40
Madras	29·903	N W	11	84·2	74·7	82	...	..	..
Coimbatore	29·915	N	6	91·8	69·8	88	..	2·44	—3·52
Trichinopoly	29·920	E N E	5	96·5	73·4	76	..	4·68	—6·55
Negapatam	29·880	N W	8	89·0	75·2	71	..	33·98	+1·05
Colombo, (24th Feb.)	29·891	S S W	7	86·0	75·5	79	..	38·22	+13·65

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes are small in all districts. Readings are relatively high at Jubulpore and Rajkot and low at Ratnagiri. Gradients are rather steep between Veraval and Ratnagiri and moderate to slight in other places. The barometer reads below the normal everywhere—most so in the Indus Valley and at Ratnagiri, Karwar, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Abnormals indicate three areas of low pressure: one over the Indus Valley, the other on and off the Coromandel Coast, and the third on and off the West Coast between Surat and Mangalore. Winds are very variable in direction and moderate to fresh in force at Bombay and Madras and generally light in other places. This morning, the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Karwar and 8 at Karachi and Hoshangabad. The maximum temperature variations are small except at Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Malegaon, Rajkot and Delhi (5° to 6° below the average). The highest maximum was 100° at Cuddapah. Nights are moderetely hotter than is usual at this time of year in Sind, Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and at Amraoti, while in other places they are cool. The lowest temperature registered last night was 46° at Ajmere and Indore. Humidity charges are irregular and the skies are slightly clouded in Mysore and at some few stations in the Madras Presidency. There has been no rain at any station. The baric gradients on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Ratnagiri are somewhat steep and indicate the probability of moderate to fresh winds there. Elsewhere, the weather continues to be fine and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 25.

The barometer has fallen over north-west India and Bombay, but risen elsewhere, the fall being from rapid to brisk in the Punjab and in the north of Rajputana, and rise from brisk to rapid in north-east India; elsewhere the changes are small. A small but will-marked depression has appeared in the north of the Punjab, otherwise the distribution is little changed. Winds are cyclonic over the Punjab, and blow westerly to north-westerly down the Gangetic Plain and over the north of Madras, and easterly across the Peninsula. The force is strong at Murree, and gales are reported down the Gangetic Plain. The temperature has risen in the Punjab and the Peninsula, and fallen rather briskly elsewhere. The weather is cooler than usual, except in Madras and Burma. Rain has fallen in Chittagong, Sibsagar, Rawalpindi, and Colombo, and snow at Murree. The effect of the depression in the Punjab on the weather is probable.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY 1892.

26, Friday—Byculla Club Ball.
Skating Rink, Grand Ball, Standing Supper.
27, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Bombay Cycling Club Dinner, Bandora.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's, meeting.
Parsee Gymkhana, Lawn Tennis Tournament.
29, Monday—Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Barry's Lecture on the Principles of Chemical Analysis.

MARCH.

1, Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works.
Bombay Races.
Bombay Amateur Dramatic Club's Performance, Novelty Theatre.
3, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
4, Friday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Ball.
Fancy Fetes, Malabar Point.
5, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Annual Soiree of the Cercle Litteraire, Dinshaw Petit.
Annual Meeting, Western India Turf Club.
Prize Distribution, Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.
7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.
8, Tuesday—Fancy Fete, Malabar Point.
10, Thursday—Mr. K. N. Kabrajee's Concert, Town Hall.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
11 Friday—Prize Distribution, Alexandra Institution.
Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
12, Saturday—Parsee Gymkhana Athletic Sports.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Saturday—Annual entertainment, Bombay Swimming Club.
Point to Point Race and close of Light Horse Camp.
21 Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
23, Wednesday—People of India Spinning and Manufacturing Company's Meeting.
30, Wednesday—Expected arrival of H. E. the Viceroy.
31, Thursday—Expected opening of Tansa Water Works by H. E. the Viceroy.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Vicissitudes of climate, exposure and hardships, tell heavily on soldiers and sailors, sowing the seeds of diseases which may ultimately break up the constitution. Naturally careless of their health a word in season may avert many evils, and may cause them to resort to timely measures without any difficulty or publicity. Holloway's effectual remedies are so suitable, and are so easily adopted for the varied complaints to which our soldiers and sailors are liable, that a supply should always be obtained before proceeding abroad. It may with confidence be stated that many a valuable life might have been saved, or confirmed cripple prevented from begging in the streets, if Holloway's remedies had been used in time.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

A BUILDING crisis in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, is reported, the speculative construction of new dwellings having exceeded the demand due to the increase of population under the new *regime*. About two-fifths of the houses are said to be empty. To some extent the excess of building is attributed to the fact that the National Bank has made loans on mortgage. Some months since, however, the bank ceased to make further advances of this nature on house property, and has lately been calling in the loans previously made, and hence the crisis. For some time past the rate of interest for first class mortgages has been, it is said, from 12 to 16 per cent.

We have received Mr. E. W. Crawley's annual and compact compilation of pig iron statistics, giving the daily prices of Scotch, Cleveland, and hematite iron for the last two years, with the production of Scotch pig for each of the past 34 years. (Leeds: E. W. Crawley.) The decline in the consumption and foreign shipments is the noteworthy feature of the statistics, the decline being very marked in the case of all the leading markets. Another feature is the large increase in English pig iron sent to Scotland. Considering tha our exports to America are rapidly falling off n consequence of the great expansion of the United States production, Mr. Crawley might usefully add to his convenient little record tables of the American production and prices.

The latest mail from Mexico brings news down to the 9th inst. Money was then in good demand and rates were fairly maintained, the discount rate ranging from 9 to 10 per cent. Private bankers and local banks in the interior were said to be charging even stiffer rates. The "Maxican Financier," however, looked for an easy money market and lower rates about the 1st of March, but not sooner. It was reported that there was a good deal of capital locked up in Mexico at the present time, which only required a complete restoration of confidence to become liquid. The large farmers in the country were said to have plenty of money to buy implements and machinery, and they were doing so. A good deal of activity was reported in the chief mining centre, and there was a good market for explosives and everything used in modern mining, while an excellent demand was reported from abroad for the staple articles of Mexican exportation.

The monthly estimate of stock exchange values in the "Bankers' Magazine" gives the aggregate of the selected securities as £2,812,160,000, showing a decrease of £8,004,000 compared with the estimate calculated from the prices of December 22, this decline being equivalent to a fraction of 1 per cent. which may, it is suggested, be accounted for by the deduction of January dividends from the quotations of a multitude of debenture and Government stocks. The noticeable feature, however, is that the distribution of dividends has not inspirited the market. There is no "tone," and speculative shares, bonds and stocks hang fire almost, but not quite, as badly as at any time last year. The Argentine crisis of 1890 "still has as bad and general an effect on stock exchange business as had the Turkish and Peruvian awakenings of sixteen years ago." Cheapened money, abroad as well as at home, sustains the better or investment securities. The fact is that there is still a general and marked feeling of uneasiness in financial as well as in commercial circles.

We learn from Vienna that the two Commissions of inquiry into the Austro-Hungarian currency question will begin their sittings this month under the presidency of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers of Finance, respectively. Identical schedules of questions for the two Commissions have already been prepared.

Lyons advices give 89,070 kilos. as the total of the Silk Conditioning-house figures for last week, as against 101,365 kilos. in the preceding week and 77,296 kilos. in the corresponding week last year. The market was again undecided in tone, and confidence had undoubtedly weakened, silk being more pressed for sale and prices irregular, with an unmistakably downward tendency. At Marseilles also prices were heavy and demand quiet. In Milan there was little animation, and though prices continued firm for the choice qualities they were weaker for those in ordinary demand.

From Foochow it is reported that a new cotton manufacturing industry has sprung up in that district, the product being a fabric closely resembling grey shirtings. The machine used is constructed entirely of wood, costs $5, and is so simple in its working that a native operative becomes expert in its use in three or four days. The cloths are 15in. wide and 22ft. long, and the natives prefer them to grey shirtings on account of their cheapness (400 cash per piece) and durableness. The producers have difficulty in keeping pace with the demand, and many thousands of men and women are employed, in many cases at their own homes, who would otherwise have been almost destitute in consequence of the decay of the tea trade.

The Directors of the Stadtbach Cotton Spinning Company (Augsburg) propose a dividend at the rate of 9½ per cent. for 1891. The dividend for 1890 was at the rate of 11⅔ per cent. It may be pointed out that this Company, after a long career of prosperity works under exceptionally favourable conditions compared with other German cotton-spinning companies. The balance-sheet of the Senkelbach Cotton Spinning Company of Augsburg, on the other hand, including various sums written off to cover the fall in the prices of the raw cotton and the cotton yarn in stock at the end of the year, shows a loss for 1891 of £4,868 (against a profit of £3,789 for 1890), exclusive of £1,958 written off to the buildings and machinery depreciation account. The total adverse balance is therefore £6,826, which has been covered by an appropriation from the reserve fund, the latter being thereby reduced to £3,564.

At the general meeting of the members of the Bremen Cotton Exchange which has just been held, and at which a number of delegates from the German Spinners' Association attended, it was resolved to put the sampling department under the control of a managing director for the future. The business is said to have largely increased. During last year 765,168 bales of cotton were arbitrated upon, as against 474,591 bales in 1890, 382,464 in 1889, and 286,482 in 1888. This steady growth is regarded as a proof of increasing confidence in the Bremen Cotton Exchange. It was resolved that a combined attempt should be made by merchants and spinners to induce the Ministry of Railways to grant reduced rates for raw cotton from Bremen, and there is said to be a better prospect of success this year than there was last year. An extension of the available accommodation for the trade at Bremen is becoming necessary.

Sellers both of jute as well as linen goods in the Manchester market complain greatly of the condition of trade, which is, they say, so depressed throughout the home markets that, with a poor shipping demand, the mills are not fully employed. Recent letters from Fife firms to their Manchester agents, engaged in the Dunfermline or higher class trade, such as damasks, d'oyleys, and other fancy goods have been somewhat gloomy in tone. Although the cost of the raw material and the working expenses generally remain high, merchants are not giving correspondingly higher prices, and it appears probable that in the jute branches short time will have to be worked. Linen thread houses have for the present decided not to raise prices although the step is understood to have been contemplated a short time ago. In arriving at this decision they have been influenced by various considerations, amongst which is the fear engendered by the competition of sewing silks on the one hand, and of cotton threads on the other. Buyers of linen threads might, should rates be raised, turn to silks in the better class thrade while others might begin to use the cheaper cotton threads. At present the leading firms in the linen thread trade are working together amicably as far as prices are concerned. Some of the newly prepared print designs, such as May blossom effects, will not, it is thought, take well during the season. The exceptionally low price of raw and thrown silks, including European and Eastern sorts, is regarded as a good omen by heads of the silk departments. Stocks are not so unwieldy as was the case twelve or eighteen months ago. Quiet shades in silk scarfs and dark blue effects have been sold largely by manufacturers in the Machester district. To a certain extent they may be said to have replaced feather ruffs.

The January number of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce "Monthly Record" has been issued, and as it contains the seventy-first annual report, a list of the nominations for the Board of Directors, and some important official correspondence, its appearance is well timed for the general meeting of the Chamber to-day. The report is a useful "resume" of the important commercial questions which have demanded the attention of the Directors during the past year. Dr. Casartelli continues his "Chapters in the History of Commerce," and there is a detailed statement of the new French duties on iron, steel, machinery, and cotton yarns and goods, which come into operation to-day. Some important questions are raised in the "Commercial Law Notes," which continues to form a useful feature in the Record, the most interesting being perhaps the recent confirmation by the Lords of the decision in the Mogul Steamship Company case as regards the law of commercial combinations. The legal view taken in this country, as illustrated by this case, is certainly much more favourable to such combinations than that taken in the United States, for instance.

The *Cotton Factory Times* is publishing an interesting series of articles explanatory of "the bemetallic question" from the labour point of view, and in pursuance of the manifesto on the subject lately issued by the officials of the textile operatives associations. In the currency issue we find the following suggestive series of tables, showing the increase of population and the extension of railways in India, the shipments of cotton yarns and cloth thither from the United Kingdom, and also the shipments of the same British productions to Hong Kong, China and Japan at various periods during the past 36 years:—

India.

	Population.	Railways. Miles in use.
1856	212,000,000	170
1861	220,000,000	1,584
1871	238,830,958	5,077
1881	255,689,178	9,892
1891	288,000,000	16,996

British Shipments of Cotton Yarns and Cloth to India.

	Lb. yarns.	Yards cloth.
1856	25,244,086	477,951,401
1860	30,723,214	825,078,246
*1865	15,235,660	562,592,419
1870	30,244,101	912,964,610
1875	32,500,000	1,231,552,110
1880	47,051,000	1,812,730,800
1885	44,529,300	1,798,255,900
1889	48,654,500	2,138,635,600
1890	52,540,000	2,190,176,200
1891	53,157,200	1,964,772,300

* Affected by the Cotton Famine.

British Shipments of Cotton Yarns and Cloth to Hong Kong, China, and Japan.

	Lb. yarn.	Yards cloth.
1856	5,775,620	112,665,202
1860	8,764,036	222,963,780
*1865	1,991,440	152,756,905
1870	21,102,266	432,716,678
1875	29,369,986	436,096,100
1880	46,426,300	509,099,600
1885	33,061,100	569,339,400
1889	35,720,200	557,093,500
1890	37,869,400	636,606,200
1891	27,971,300	595,249,500

* Affected by the Cotton Famine.

"Bearing in mind," observes the writer, "that the great and violent fluctuations in exchange showed themselves markedly from 1876 and thenceforward, it will be seen on comparing the years 1856 and 1875 with the years 1875 and 1891, the former being the period of greater stability in the exchange and the latter period that of falling exchange with violent fluctuations, that between the first-named years exports of cotton yarn to British India increased 30 per cent. and since 1875 they increased 63 per cent.; that cotton cloth to the same markets increased 257 per cent. between 1856 and 1875, and only 60 per cent. since 1875; while in the case of shipments from the United Kingdom to China, Hong Kong, and Japan shipments of cotton yarn increase 510 per cent. between 1856 and 1875, and have fallen off 5 per cent. between 1875 and 1891, cotton cloth to the same market showing an increase of 387 per cent. in the former case and only 37 per cent. in the latter. We maintain, as already stated, having in agreement with us practically all reliable authorities, that not only has this country lost by the fall in the sterling price of the rupee and other silver moneys, but also that our trade has been substantially checked whenever material fluctuations of exchange have had to be reckoned with, and these figures eloquently support this contention, especially when it is remembered how population and railways increased in India in the second period, together with other advantages, such as the abolition of the import duty on cotton yarn and cloth, cheaper transit, &c., and an enormous development of India's exports. All circumstances other than those due to exchange would have justified us in counting on a great and continuous increase, but instead of that the rate of growth of our exports has not only diminished largely, but since 1880 they have been practically stagnant or actually in some cases going back."

IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

THE subject of postal reform is at the present moment engaging a large amount of public attention. We are accustomed to regard the Post-office as the best managed of all public departments. Yet if any of us were cross-examined as to the grounds upon which we base our opinion, we fancy that the admission would be forced from us that the reason we consider it is so is merely because it shows a handsome annual surplus after paying all its expenses, whereas the Admiralty and the War Office make vast calls on the public purse. For a long time postal reformers, headed by the indefatigable Mr. Henniker-Heaton, have been pointing out the weak places in its arrangements, showing where it could benefit by copying foreign nations, and suggesting radical improvements. So far universal penny postage has been the highest aim of this resolute band. They did not, indeed, hope to attain it in one step, but it was their avowed intention to proceed in that direction. They divided the road into three stages (1) ocean penny postage, (2), Imperial penny postage, and (3) universal penny postage. For the present it may freely be admitted that the last is not yet ripe for discussion, but the first two may be discussed together. For although, till the Canadian Atlantic mail service is improved, Canadian letters may have to pass through New York, it would be impossible to grant ocean penny postage, giving the United States the privilege of communicating with England at the penny rate, and refuse to give the same boon to our own fellow subjects in Canada. All our other Colonies being directly accessible by sea, it follows that ocean penny postage would then include that for the Empire. Such a great advance as the one referred to naturally frightens the department. All kinds of terrible things would happen. The loss to begin with, they say, would amount to £73,000 per annum. We do not grant that it would, but if it did, is that a large sum out of the millions of surplus which the Post-office contributes to the Imperial revenues? Would it be a large price to pay for the benefits it would undoubtedly confer on the Empire? At the present time, thanks to penny postage, each person in this country has forty-two letters a year, whilst the colonist sends a letter home on the average once in three years. If the rate were lowered to a penny there is no doubt that the colonist would write oftenerto "the old folks at home," and the bond between the mother country and her dependencies would be vastly strengthened. Again, we must regard the stimulus afforded to business by the facilities thus offered to correspondents. These things must be considered, and we think they would not be dear at £73,000 per annum. But there seems no doubt that that is an exaggerated view. Mr. Henniker-Heaton puts the loss at £10,000 to £12,000 per annum, and we may be safe if we put it midway between the two estimates. It is certain that it would be a loss that would decrease very rapidly. As we have often said, facilities breed traffic, and the increase in revenue from these sources would go on increasing by leaps and bounds, whilst the machinery which is at present in use could lead with the increased business for very little extra cost. We may safely prophesy that after three years the loss would be reduced to verynarrow prodortions, if not already turned to a profit. It has been stated that the Postmaster-General does not see his way to meeting the demand for the reduction in postage, although a Dalziel's telegram, a few days ago, stated that Mr. Henniker-Heaton and a few friends of his undoubted financial stability had offered to guarantee the Post-office from all risk of loss on the undertaking. Be that as it may, the agitation is gaining force, and we shall hear something more of it in the new Parliament when that body is able to devote a little time to measures of real importance. The last day or two, however, has witnessed an attack upon the Post-office from another point. This does not altogether concern the question before us, but it shows that perhaps the department is not quite the model of economical management it professes to be. In 1840, when inland penny postage was adopted, railways were in their infancy, and the volume of letters passing through the Post-office in proportion to the population was vastly smaller than to-day. Thus its working expenses must have fallen per letter carried, and it seems that those who now speak of a halfpenny inland letter rate have at least a claim to be heard, but they are at once put down with the retort that the halfpenny rate has been tried in the case of newspapers and post cards, and is carried on at a loss. Then comes the rejoinder that the loss must be due to the uneconomical system of the Post-office itself, for news agents carry newspaper parcels faster than the Post-office and make a good living. In Saturday's *Times* a letter from "Taxpayer," on behalf of the Post-office, showed that the Post-office works on somewhat more expensive lines than the news-agent, because whereas the news-agent deals with, say, 10,000 *Daily Telegraphs en bloc*, Post-office has to do with them as individuals, and has to sort them all out for its money. This is undoubtedly true; but whereas the Post-office gets a clear £20 16s 8d for distributing its 10,000 copies of papers and so practically charges the consumer 1½d for his copy, the news-vendor not only lets him have it at its actual price, a penny, but he makes the retailer's profit out of that amount as well as pays the carriage, and that retailers' profit, which "Taxpayer" so studiously ignores, probably amounts to more than the cost of the carriage. We do not think that inland halfpenny postage is to be desired whilst foreign postage is so high as at present, but we do think that this correspondence shows that the postal reformer has proved that the department needs his attention.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

UNDER instructions from Government Mr. Anthony, Assistant Account-General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, is now revising the system of accounts at present obtaining in the Madras Municipality.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Some interesting facts concerning the late Duke of Clarence are to be found in a character-sketch contained in the current number of the "New Review." The writer evidently knew his Royal Highness well; and, if one may judge from the detailed description of the "Bacchante" voyage, that writer would seem to be his tutor, Canon Dalton.

As regards many of his traits of disposition and manner (says the writer) the late Duke was emphatically his mothers' son. The fact cannot fail to have impressed itself upon any one who was ever brought into personal contact with him and with the Princess of Wales. Such, for instance, were the gentle amiability of demeanour, the modesty, almost akin to a retiring bashfulness, the slight involuntary action of the head while conversing, the turn of phrase and expression in which his thoughts found readiest utterance. Along with these were mingled a cheerful geniality and good-nature and a kindly consideration and forethought for the feelings of others that extended itself sometimes to an almost extraordinary minuteness of detail, which he no less manifestly inherited from the Prince of Wales.

In connection with the young Prince's memory, we are told that "he possessed in a peculiar degree the faculty of remembering names and faces. When once he had been introduced to any person, and clearly learnt their name, and conversed with them for a few minutes, he never afterwards seemed to forget them. However long the time that elapsed before he met them again, he immediately on seeing the same face recalled at once the name, and what he had heard originally about the person who bore it." This same faculty made the study of history a far more real thing to him than it would otherwise have been.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have always had their children about them from the earliest nursery days upwards. This accounted for the fearless, open-hearted converse that grew up between the mother and her elder son from childhood, and which nothing afterwards ever came to spoil. Nothing that gave pleasure to him ever seemed too insignificant to be communicated to her, if peradventure to share it with him would give her pleasure. The mother and the sisters seemed ever to recur again and again to his thoughts: not only in his boyhood but in his youth and manhood was this constantly the case, and all who were intimate with him either while he was in the navy, or at college, or in the army, have alike remarked how often he would revert artlessly, and almost unconsciously, if only by a passing reference, to the one topic that seemed ever uppermost in his mind.

Mr. Frank Lockwood, Q.C., spends a fourth of the year at the holiday habitation which he has built for himself at Cover Hill, near Scarborough. To a writer for "Cassell's Saturday Journal," who recently visited him there, Mr. Lockwood told the story of his first brief. "It was to appear for a company before Lord Romilly, and the brief was marked two guineas and one guinea, the one guinea, of course, being for the consultation-figures that filled me with inexpressible delight. Well, the matter being more or less formal, and counsel on the other side having been heard, Lord Romilly asked me what I appeared for. 'For the——Company,—my lord,' I promptly replied. 'Yes, but what for?' Lord Romilly rejoined. Not knowing what he meant, and being full of my fees, I burst out: 'For two and one, my lord.'"

There are, according to Mr. Lockwood, only three ways to succeed at the Bar. "First, by influence; second, by a miracle; third, by Quarter Sessions. I had no influence, and miracles seldom happen, so I chose Quarter Sessions. Quarter Sessions give one splendid practice, especially dock cases, 'dockers,' as they are called—cases in which you are retained by the prisoner in the dock. You are unhampered by instructions, an important thing, for, with a solicitor by his side, the young barrister naturally defers to the older and more experienced man. With 'dockers,' on the other hand, he has to use his own judgment, and in learning the art of cross-examination nothing could be better."

We are all aware that Mr. Balfour is a golfer, and that his early tendencies "seemed to run in the direction of literature." It is not so well known, however, that he is an accomplished musician, and is passionately fond of music. Mr. Lucy recalls in the current "English Illustrated" the fact that "at the end of last session, while other wearied senators went off to moor or lake or sea to recruit their energies, Mr. Balfour sped across to Bayreuth and spent a happy week with Wagner." Mr. Lucy also mentions that Mr. Balfour is now engaged upon a subject of literary biography that will appeal to a wide circle of readers.

The late Grand Duke Constantin Nicolaivitch was one of the cleverest members of the Imperial Family, although he elected of late years to hide his light under a bushel. He owed his early education, and possibly the liberality of his opinions, to his tutor, Count Lutke. He was a young man, an ardent advocate for the abolition of serfdom, and once shut himself up for several weeks so as to thoroughly master the Polish language. Although an attempt was afterwards made to assassinate him, he resolutely declined to adopt any cruel measures of repression. Alexander II. had a strong belief in the great administrative powers of his favorite brother, and gave him in succession all the highest offices of trust. When Alexander II. was murdered he threw up all his appointments and retired to his castle of "Orianda," in the Crimea, where he led the life of a private gentleman to the day of his death. His nephew frequently endeavoured to induce him to return to public life; but the ex-Admiral-in-Chief resolutely declined to leave his peaceful home, although he was much attached to the Empress, who feels his death most acutely.

Sir Charles Russell revealed the other day an accomplishment with which he had never before been credited—an intimate acquaintance with north country dialect. It was most amusing, in the Storey libel case, to hear Sir Charles reading out a newspaper passage stating that "neebody that heerd the ca-us against Mr. Storey could com to ony ither conclusion but that there had been some'nt vary near akin to parjury, and I may be pawdoned for aksing the simple question which side is trying to shirk invistigation." Now people are wondering how a south countryman like the Solicitor-General will get through with the passage. Sir Charles made a covert allusion to the attack which was made upon him for his conduct of Mrs. Osborne's case, and his cross-examination of Major Hargreave. Mr. Storey, he said, would not have minded that fair criticism which a public man was bound to meet with. "All public people are subject to criticism, from the judge on the bench down to the humblest practitioner at the bar. We all have to put up with it." And the legal fraternity, appreciating the reference, nudged each other and smiled broadly.

There are, of course, hosts of stories of Mr. purgeon, and no one delighted more in a witty and wise anecdote or could tell a better one than the great preacher himself. "Three young fellows came in and settled themselves conspicuously in the gallery with their "hats on." In vain the officials requested them to uncover. Of course Mr. Spurgeon's eye was soon upon them, and leading his discourse round to the respect which all Christians are about to show for the feelings of others, "My friends," he said, "the other day I went into a Jewish synagogue, and I naturally uncovered my head; but on looking round I perceived that all the rest wore their hats; and so, not wishing to offend against what I supposed to be their reverent practice, though contrary to my own, I conformed to Jewish use and put on my hat. "I will now ask those three young Jews" up in the gallery to show the same deference to our Christian practice in the House of God, as I was prepared to show them when I visited their synagogue, and 'take off their hats.'" Seldom has there been a rebuke so genial, so witty, and so just!

Mr. De Cobain was not only an Orangeman, but a teetotaler. It is said that since the visit of the American revivalists Moody and Sankey, Mr. De Cobain has held weekly prayer meetings in his house. In a speech he made on the address last year, he recommended that the constabulary throughout Ireland should be constituted on the basis of the Metropolitan Force. "I am prepared to say that as far as my experience has enabled me to judge of the civic capacity of the police they are not a competent police force properly so-called." That is perhaps why he decided to keep away.

He is a portly man of about fifty. He was a familiar figure sitting on the Tory side above the gangway on the second bench behind the ministers. He was noted for a closely-fitting double-breasted frock-coat; and a white flower in his button-hole was as regular an ingredient in his get-up as the orchid worn by Mr. Chamberlain is in his. Mr. de Cobain was a Deputy Grand Orange Master for Ireland. He did not take much part in the business of Parliament, but on one occasion created some amusement by being seen from the floor of the House presenting to the Reporters' Gallery the manuscript of an oration which he had just delivered—a very considerate proceeding.

Lord Lamington, one of Lord Salisbury's private secretaries, who seconded the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech in the House of Lords, is a handsome, well-dressed man, with very thick brown hair and blue eyes, and rather below the average height. He is in his thirty-second year, and has had some experience in parliamentary life, having sat for St. Pancras for the General Election in 1886 till his father's death, early in 1890, when Mr. Bolton won the seat back to the Radical side. He is member to one of the Pease family of Darlington.

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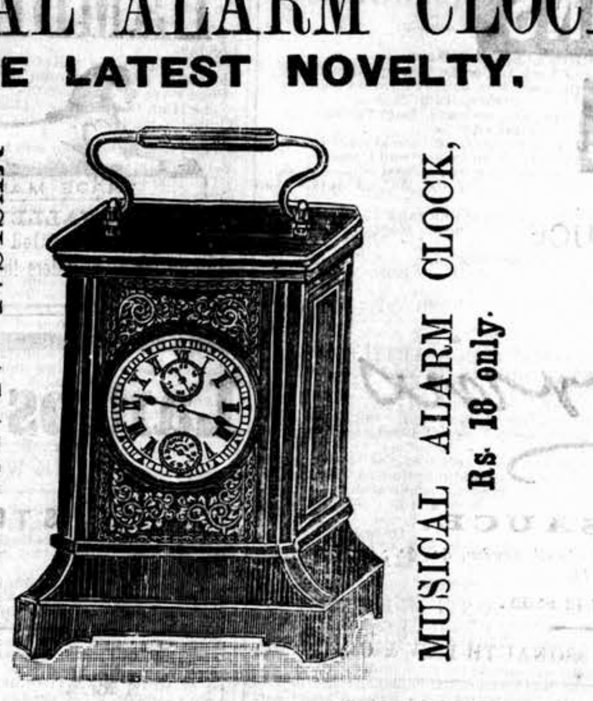

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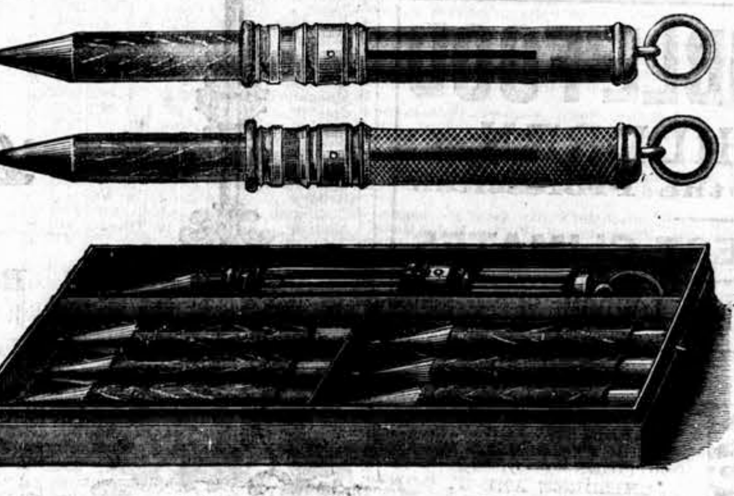

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IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
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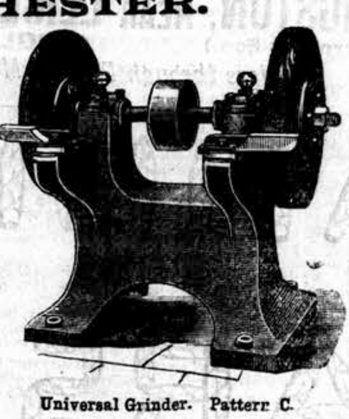

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I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

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EXTRACTED FROM **COD LIVER OIL**
NO TASTE OR SMELL

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From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
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Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

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BY EMPLOYING
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The only medicine having obtained a reward.
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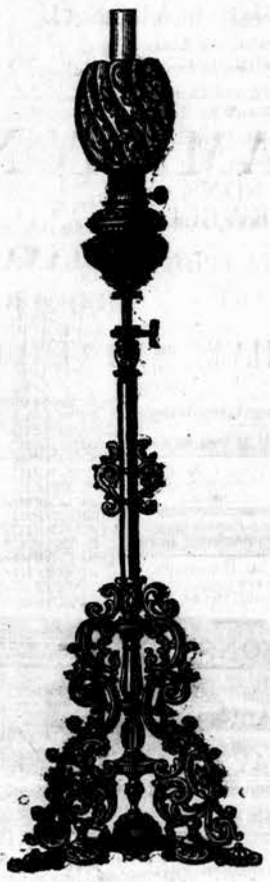
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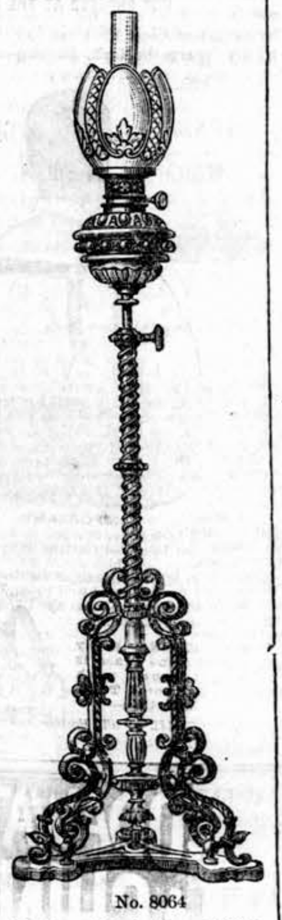
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